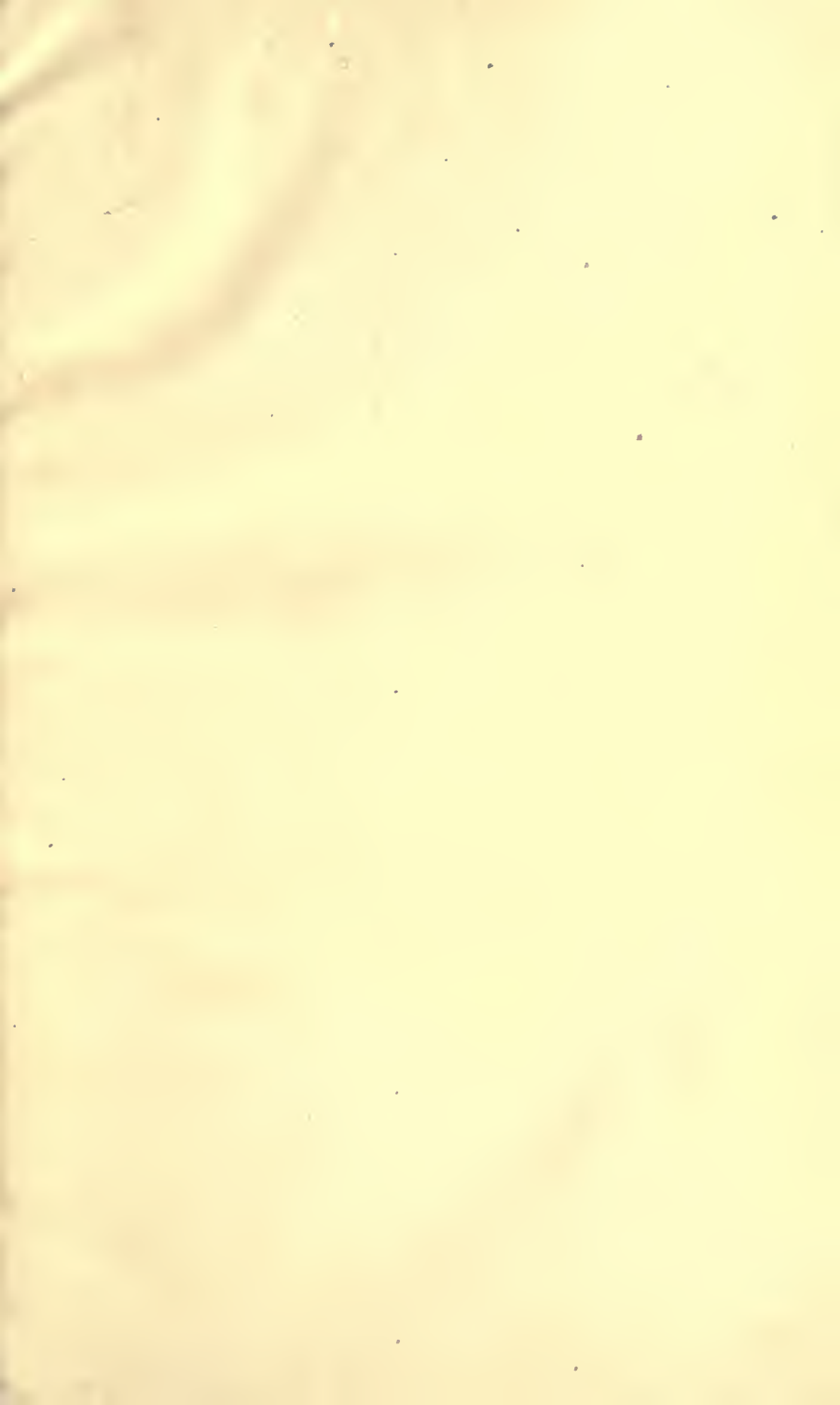












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(THE

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,

(AND

JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.)

EDITED BY

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN,

FELLOW AND SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

AND

W. S. W. VAUX, M.A., F.S.A.

VOL. XX.

APRIL, 1857.—JANUARY, 1858.

Index: 11-20



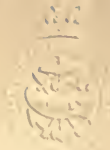
Factum ablit—monumenta manent.—Ov. *Fast.*

LONDON:

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE.

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TO
JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM DE SALIS, ESQ.
OF
HILLINGDON PLACE, IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX,
THIS,
OUR TWENTIETH VOLUME,
IS
INSCRIBED.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1855—56.

NOVEMBER, 29, 1855.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following Presents, received during the recess, were announced, and laid upon the table:—

PRESENTED BY

Bulletin de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres, et des Beaux Arts de Belgique. Part II, for 1854, completing Vol. XXI, and Part I, of Vol. XXII: 1855. 8vo. Brussels, 1854—5.	}	THE ACADEMY.
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Annuaire de l'Academie Royale, &c., &c., Belgique, 12mo. pp. 276. Brussels, 1855.	}	DITTO.
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Bibliographie Académique ou Liste des ouvrages publiés par les Membres correspondants, et Associés résidents de l'Academie Royale de Belgique. 12mo. pp. 254. Brussels, 1855.	}	DITTO.
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Antiquarisks Tidsskrift utgivet af det kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab. (Antiquarian Journal, published by the Royal Northern Antiquarian Society) 1849—1851. 8vo. pp. 348, and 3 plates, Copenhagen, 1852.	}	THE SOCIETY.
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Ditto for 1852—1854. 8vo. pp. 320, woodcuts, Copenhagen, 1854.	}	DITTO
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PRESENTED BY

Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord, 1848—1849. 8vo. pp. 438, and 5 plates, Copenhagen, 1852. } THE SOCIETY.

Nordbørnes Forbindelser med Oesten i det niende og nærmest følgende Aarhundreder (The relations of the Northmen with the East in the ninth and immediately following centuries). By Carl Christian Rafn. 8vo. pp. 8. Copenhagen, 1854. } DITTO.

Discovery of America by the Northmen, (In English, Danish, and French). 8vo. pp. 4. Copenhagen. } DITTO.

Saga játvardar Konungs Hins Helga, udgiven efter Islandske Oldböger af det kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab. (The Jatvard Saga of the holy king Hins, published from Icelandic MSS., by the Royal Northern Antiquarian Society). 8vo. p. 43, and a plate of facsimile. Copenhagen, 1852. } DITTO.

Mémoires de la Société Archéologique de l'Orléanois. Tome III., royal 8vo., pp. 356, Orleans, Chartres, and Paris, 1855. } DITTO.

Bulletin de la Société Archéologique de l'Orléanois. Nos. 15 to 20, royal 8vo. Orleans, 1853 to 1855. } DITTO.

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Vol. XV. Part II. 8vo. plates and wood-cuts. London, 1855. } DITTO.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Vol. I. Part III., completing the volume. Small 4to., many wood-cuts. Edinburgh, 1855. } DITTO.

Journal of the Photographic Society, to No. 36. November, 1855. Royal 8vo. London. } DITTO.

Revue Numismatique Belge. Vol. IV. Parts 3 and 4. Vol. V. Parts 1, 2, and 3. Royal 8vo. with many plates. Brussels, 1854—5. } THE EDITOR.

PRESENTED BY

Jahrbücher des Vereins von Altesthumsfreunden im Rheinlande. (Annual of the Society of Antiquaries of the Rhine). No. XXII. 8vo. pp. 168, and 2 Lithographic plates. Bonn, 1855. } THE SOCIETY.

Ch. M. Frähnii nova supplementa ad recensio-
nem numorum Muhammedanorum Aca-
demiae Imp. Scient. Petropolitanae additamentis
Editoris aucta, subjunctis ejusdem de Frähnii
vita operibus impressis et Bibliotheca rela-
tionibus. Edidit Bernh. Dorn Musei Asiatici
Director. Royal 8vo. pp. 451. Petersburg,
1855. } DR. DORN.

Lettre à M. de Longpérier sur les Moutons
d'or frappés en Normandie par le Roi
d'Angleterre Henri V. Par M. B. le Car-
pentier. Royal 8vo. pp. 15 and a plate.
Blois, 1855. } THE AUTHOR.

Descriptive Notice of the Drawings, Tracings,
Models, and Miscellaneous publications of
the Arundel Society, exhibited November,
1855, in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
12mo. pp. 46, many wood-cuts. London,
1855. } THE ARUNDEL SO-
CIETY.

Catalogue of select examples of Ivory Carvings
from the Second to the Sixteenth Century,
preserved in various public and private col-
lections in England and other Countries.
By Edmund Oldfield. 4to. pp. 28. London,
1855. } DITTO.

Descriptive Catalogue of London Traders'
Tavern and Coffee-House Tokens in the
Corporation Library, Guildhall, formerly
collected for Mr. Beaufoy. By Jacob Henry
Burn. 2nd Edition, 8vo. pp. 287. Portrait
and Plates. London, 1855. } LIBRARY COMMITTEE,
GUILDHALL.

History of the Art of Pottery in Liverpool.
By Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A. 12mo. pp.
37, many wood-cuts. Liverpool, 1855. } THE AUTHOR.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a bronze medal (about size 11) of Francesco Quirini, Patrician of Venice, and Procurator of San Marco, by the eminent Engraver and Gem-cutter, Giovanni Cavino, of Padua, executed about the year 1550, and considered as one of his best works of that class.

Obv.—The bust, FRANC. QVIRINVS.

Rev.—The Roman Wolf and Twins, with legend PERPETVA SOBOLES indicating the supposed origin of the family.

Mr. Akerman exhibited impressions of 1. A Gaulish Coin of a type similar to an example in the Collection of the British Museum, engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XI. p. 147. No. 12 of the plate; but the metal is a very pale electrum. 2. A Gold British Coin lately found at Ellesborough, Buckinghamshire, of type similar to No. 3, in the Plate at p. 80 of Vol. XVI. of the Numismatic Chronicle. The letters ANDO below the horse are remarkably distinct.

Mr. Evans exhibited a rare Gaulish Coin in gold, bearing the inscription VIROS. A similar coin is engraved in Lelewel's Type Gauloise, Plate IV., No. 17.

Mr. Sainthill, presented to the Society through the Treasurer, a Bronze Medal, the obverse of which presents his own portrait, "Richard Sainthill, of Topsham, Devonshire, Numismatist, born Jan. 28. 1787;" and the reverse, a personification of the Science of Numismatics, extending her right hand to a young female, who represents *Time present*, and with her left withdrawing a curtain and disclosing an old man seated, as a type of *Time past*. The legend is "IRRADIATING THE PRESENT—RESTORING THE PAST." The Medal is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, and is the work of Mr. Leonard C. Wyon.

The Treasurer exhibited and read a paper on—

1st, a gold piece of Edward VI.

Obv. The bare-headed bust of the king, as on Pl. vii. No. 12 of Ruding; but with the legend, SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM. M. M. a cinquefoil.

Rev. 1547. ANNO DE CIMO ETAT IS EIVS in four lines across the field: the date forming the first line; the other three,

containing the inscription, divided in the second and third words, as indicated by the spaces. The cinquefoil is repeated above and below the inscription, and also between the words.

Weight, 108 grains.

This piece, which is hitherto unknown, and believed to be unique, is of the same class as that engraved in Ruding, Pl. vii. No. 14, which has on the obverse a leafed rose, and on the reverse *INSIGNIA POTENTISSIMI REGIS ANGLIE*. 1547; and which was formerly in the Pembroke Cabinet. That, also, is supposed to be unique in gold; but the Museum possesses a very fine specimen in silver. On examining the piece now exhibited, it appeared that the inscription on the reverse had not been struck from a die like the obverse; but had been afterwards put in, letter by letter, by separate punches; the obverse being placed upon lead or putty, to prevent its being defaced by the operation. The inscription on the reverse of the silver piece in the Museum, seems to have been produced in a similar manner; and thus the extreme rarity of these pieces is accounted for.

Mr. Bergne then proceeded to discuss the question, whether these pieces were intended as patterns for a coin, or merely as medalets or jettons; and stated his reasons for concluding that they are both jettons.

2nd, a denarius of Vespasian, unpublished both as to obverse and reverse.

Obv. The full-length figure of the emperor in a military habit: the right arm extended; in the left, from which hangs a mantle, he holds a lance with the point downwards. Across the field, *VESPASIA NVS* on each side of the figure, as divided by the space.

Rev. The full-faced and radiated head of the sun, as on the coins of the Mussidia family.

Denarii of Vespasian exist which were struck at Ephesus, and bear the monogram of that city; and it is possible that the coin now exhibited was struck at Rhodes, in commemoration of the visit

of Vespasian, on his voyage from Alexandria to assume the imperial power.

The paper has been published in the Numismatic Chronicle, with an illustrative plate.

Mr. Williams read a paper on some curious and remarkable Chinese coins, which had lately come under his notice. These coins, thirteen in number, ranged from the very earliest period of the Chinese coinage, down to the beginning of the 18th century. The earliest professed to be struck by the Emperor Shun, who, according to the Chinese annals, ascended the throne B.C. 2251, or at least by one of his immediate successors; but even taking it at B.C. 2100, this would, if true, establish the use of pieces of metal with inscriptions on them, as the medium of exchange, more than a thousand years before the earliest coin with which we are acquainted—a period long before the Trojan war, or the foundation of the most celebrated cities of antiquity. How far the annals of China are to be regarded as authentic, is a matter still open for investigation; but they contain nothing that is inherently improbable. Be the truth what it may, coins—if such they are to be called—like the earliest of the series now exhibited, are evidently of very high antiquity, possibly dating long before the Christian era. Nos. 2 and 3 were specimens of what is called *knife-money*, of the date of about the commencement of the Christian era. No. 4, a piece of about the same period, of shape similar to No. 1, but far less rude. The remaining specimens are of the same shape as the Chinese money of the present day, round, with a square hole in the centre; but with various devices and inscriptions, and ranging in date from A.D. 560 to A.D. 1720. They all belong to the Master of the Mint, and were brought to Mr. Williams by a mutual friend for examination.

The President read a paper by Mr. Burgon, of the British Museum, on some rare coins lately acquired by that establishment. The coins illustrated were as follows:—

1. *Corinth*.—*Obv.* Female head to the right; the hair tied at the back of the head.

Rev. COL. L. IVL. C[OR]. A lioness standing on the back of a recumbent ram. The group is placed on the capital of a fluted Doric column. Æ. size 5.

2. *Corinth.*—*Obv.* SE. A naked male figure standing, seen nearly in front, holding a rudder in each hand, and being a personification of the Isthmus.

Rev. COR. Pegasus galloping to the right. Æ. size $3\frac{1}{2}$.

3. *Corinth.*—*Obv.* Pegasus galloping to the left; his wings curled in archaic style; under him, ♀ as usual.

Rev. TPIH, or TPHI, or THPI. Full-faced head of Medusa, with tongue protruded, within a sunk square; the four letters being placed in the angles. Æ. size $1\frac{1}{2}$.

4. Which is new, is exactly similar, in metal, type, size, and age, to No. 3, with the exception that the Pegasus on the obverse is going to the right, and that the letter under him is Λ. It was therefore struck at Leucas, in Acarnania, an ancient colony of Corinth. The place intended by the letters on the reverse is unknown.

5. Is also new.

Obv. A naked Jupiter standing, seen nearly in front, having in his extended right hand a victoriola, and in his left a long sceptre.

Rev. ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ. ΑΧΑΙΩΝ. A female seated to the left; a patera in her extended right hand, and a long sceptre in her left. Beneath, a monogram, which seems to be composed of the letters ATP or ARAT. Æ. size $4\frac{1}{2}$.

This coin not only adds a new town, Gortyna in Arcadia, to the twenty-seven towns already known of the Achaian League, but a new town to numismatic geography.

6. Is also new.

Obv. Bæotian buckler.

Rev. OPX across the field. Æ. size 5.

This coin is of Orchomenus. Coins of similar type, size, metal, and fabric, were already known of Arisba, Plataea, Tanagra, Thestia, and Lebadea; and Mr. Burgon suggested that they afforded a

presumption of having been struck on the occasion of some Bœotian league.

The President exhibited casts of two medals of Indian princes, which are of some interest from their unusual size, and from the representations of those princes which they bear. The first is of the famous Akbar, the most celebrated of the Moghul rulers of Hindostan, who reigned at Delhi from A.H. 962 to A.H. 1014, i.e. A.D. 1556—1605. The other is that of Shah Alem, the last of the Moghul emperors of Delhi, who ascended the throne A.H. 1173—A.D. 1760.

These casts were given to Mr. Vaux by the late lamented Dr. Scott; they were procured by him together some years since; and had, he believed, belonged to the celebrated De Sacy. It is not known where or whether the originals exist. The first has already been published in the work of Bonneville, which is referred to by Marsden in a note at p. 600, vol. ii., of his work. The other is believed to be new. The workmanship of the second is very inferior to that of the first. Had it not been for this manifest inferiority of fabric, Mr. Vaux would have supposed it probable that Shah Alem had caused a series of medals of his predecessors to be struck, of which these two might have formed a part. Although no express date is placed upon the medal of Shah Alem, yet it states, that he had reigned twelve years; and this fixes the date to the year of the Hejra 1184—A.D. 1771, when he abandoned the British protection and fled to the Mahrattas, who placed him nominally on the throne. The medal is evidently intended to commemorate this event.

DECEMBER 20, 1855.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

PRESENTED BY

Abbildungen von Mainzer Alterthümern, mit Erklärungen, herausgegeben von dem Verein zur Erforschung der rheinischen Geschichte und Alterthümer. (Views of the Antiquities of Mayence, with Explanations. Published by the Society for the Investigation of Rhenish History and Antiquities.) Part VI. 4to. pp. 28. Two Plates, and many Woodcuts. Mayence, 1855.	THE SOCIETY.
Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. XXII. Part VI. Polite Literature. 4to. Dublin, 1855.	THE ACADEMY.
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy for the year 1854-5. Vol. VI. Part II. 8vo. Dublin, 1855.	DITTO.
Proceedings and Papers of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Sessions I. to VII. 7 vols. Many Etchings and Woodcuts. 8vo.	THE SOCIETY.
Miscellanea Graphica. Parts V. and VI. (in continuation).	LORD LONDONBOROUGH.

Mr. Whitbourn exhibited and presented a small copper coin struck by the late Sultan Mahmoud, at Tarablus (Tripoli) in Barbary, which was found on the Racecourse at Guildford.

READ:—1. A paper by Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, on a Chinese coin recently sent to the Museum by Sir John Bowring. He stated, that it appears to be rather a medal than a coin. It is, indeed, in the usual form of the Chinese *Tsien* or cash; but the background of the letters is lined, and the characters themselves have been chased. On the obverse, in the usual characters, are

inscribed *Tae ping tien kwo*, i.e. "The celestial kingdom of universal peace"; the *Neen haen*, or title of the reign assumed by the present leader of the revolt, who is more familiarly known as the *Tae-ping-wang*. As this usurper commenced his career in 1851, from which he dates his first regnal year, the medal is, of course, later than that period, and probably emanated recently from his mint. On the reverse are four other characters: these read, *Tung le ching keou*, i.e. "General control; governing religious." Since the coins of China at no time had four characters on the reverse, but only two, to designate the place of mintage, while the medals often have four on each side, this appears to be a piece used as a medal, rather than one intended for general circulation as money. Of course, the reverse alludes to the universal progress of Christianity, which the *Tae-ping* has embraced; and the medal, which shows more skill and care in its production than is usual on these objects when made in China, has probably been coined for some particular occasion. It is to be regretted, that some more precise information has not been received from China, as to its object and intent; because it is only on the spot, that the exact meaning and design of these ephemeral productions can be satisfactorily and entirely made out. Had the medal contained on its reverse, like the actual currency of the Chinese empire, the name of the mint by which issued, it would then have assumed an historical interest. Mr. Birch concluded by stating, that he was unable to explain the particular allusion of the inscription on the reverse.

2. A letter from Professor Henslow to Mr. Birch, accompanying the impression of a gold British coin dug up by a labourer in the parish of Great Waldingfield (near Sudbury), in Suffolk. The type, which is very barbarous, much resembles that of the silver coin in Ruding, Pl. III. No. 44; and the copper coin No. 52 of the same plate. The metal is very base; the weight, 96·1 gr.; specific gravity, 11·0.

3. A note from the Rev. Daniel H. Haigh to Mr. Roach Smith, on the subject of the coin of Beohrtric, engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XVII. p. 59. He states, that the type of this coin

confirms the attribution which had previously been made of the other known specimen to East Anglia; for it resembles the coin of Ethelstan with A on the obverse, and $\mathfrak{W}$ on the reverse. The place where the legend begins, shows that the letter on the reverse is $\mathfrak{W}$, not $\mathfrak{M}$. On the coin of Ethelstan, the $\mathfrak{W}$ has the stroke above it; whereas, if it were intended for $\mathfrak{M}$, it would have the stroke thus, $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}$. On the newly-discovered coin of Beohtric, however, as on many coins of Æthelwulf and Berhtulf, the A on the obverse is so formed as to be a monogram of A $\mathfrak{W}$. There is, therefore, no ground for Mr. Shaw's conjecture, that Beohtric reigned in Mercia as well as in East Anglia.

Mr. Bergne read the substance of a communication which he had received from Mr. Sainthill, relative to a hoard of coins discovered a short time ago, in the course of removing the stones of a cairn on Scraba Hill, near Newtonards, in the county of Down. A skeleton, deposited in a chamber composed of large blocks of stone, was discovered; and, in the immediate vicinity, upwards of 100 coins, which, however, must have been a separate and later deposit. Some of them were of the bracteate class; others, though equally thin, have both obverse and reverse. The obverses of these latter present a head with the Hiberno-Danish tiara, nearly similar to Nos. 52 and 53 in the Supplement to Lindsay's Irish Coinage; the reverses resemble the coins of Cnut (Ruding, Pl. XXIII. Nos. 3, 11, 13, and 15); and therefore the date may probably be about the middle of the eleventh century. None of them have any intelligible legend; and the fabric of the whole is of the most barbarous description. Mr. Sainthill obtained two specimens from the hoard; one of the type possessing both obverse and the Cnut reverse; the other a bracteate of the type of the same reverse, but with no obverse. These two coins being from one and the same find, and having the same peculiar type and fabric, prove that a bracteate coinage, and a coinage both obverse and reverse, were contemporary.

JANUARY 31, 1856.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and laid upon the table :—

	PRESENTED BY
Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. Second Series, completing Volume X. 4to. pp. 556. Paris, 1855.	THE SOCIETY.
Ditto. Third Series. Vol. I. 4to. pp. 538. Paris, 1855.	DITTO.
Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. Année 1853. 8vo. pp. 332, and 10 Plates. Poitiers, 1854.	DITTO.
Ditto. Année 1854. 8vo. pp. 358, and 3 Plates. Poitiers, 1855.	DITTO.
Bulletins of Ditto. Third and Fourth Quarterly Parts for 1854, and First, Second, and Third for 1855. 8vo.	DITTO.
Table des Manuscrits de Fonteneau conservés à la Bibliothèque de Poitiers. 8vo. pp. 47. Poitiers, 1855.	DITTO.
Revue Numismatique Belge. Vol. V. Part IV. 8vo. Brussels, 1855.	THE EDITOR.
Monnaies de Métal prétendument produit par les procédés occultes de l'Alchimie. Par Renier Chalon. 8vo. pp. 9. Brussels, 1855.	THE AUTHOR.
Le Baron de Blanche, et sa Monnaie de Schonan. Par Renier Chalon. 8vo. pp. 9. Brussels, 1855.	DITTO.
Rapport de M. Chalon sur un Dépôt de Monnaies du XII ^{me} Siècle, découvert à Tillet près de St. Hubert. Notice de M. l'Abbé Germain. 12mo. pp. 6.	DITTO.

PRESENTED BY

Supplément à l'Essai de Monographie d'une
série de Médailles Gauloises imitées des
deniers consulaires au type des Dioscures.
Par le Marquis de Lagoy. 4to. pp. 15, and
1 Plate. 1856. } THE AUTHOR.

Sur l'établissement d'une Langue universelle.
Par M. A. Charma. 8vo. pp. 31. Paris,
1856. } DITTO.

Die Pehlevy-Münzen des Asiatischen Museums
der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissen-
schaften. III. Die Münzen der Ispehbede,
Chalifen, und deren Statthalter. (The
Pehlevi Coins of the Asiatic Museum of the
Imperial Academy of Science. III. The
Coins of the Califs and their Lieutenants.)
By Bernhard Dorn. 8vo. } DITTO.

Report of the Council of the Art-Union of
London, for the Year 1855. } THE COUNCIL.

Edward Wigan, Esq., of Highbury Terrace, was balloted for and
elected into the Society.

Samuel Birch, Esq., Assistant-Keeper of the Antiquities in the
British Museum, was balloted for, and elected an Honorary Member
of the Society.

Mr. Roach Smith exhibited—

1. An extremely rare oval medal, in lead, of Charles I., recently
found in the Thames.

Obv. A three-quarter figure of the king wearing a capacious
cloak, standing by a table, upon which is laid his hat; by the side
is drapery. An inscription, *incuse*, runs half way round:—CAROL.
MAG. BRI. FRÂN. ET. HIB. REX.

Rev. The king on horseback; above, an angel with wreath and
palm-branch:—HONNI. SOIT. QVI. MAL. LI. PANS. (also
incuse.)

The work of this medal is extremely good; and as the dies were
doubtless made for silver or gold, this may probably be a pattern or
trial-piece. It would appear to have been prepared shortly before

the decapitation of Charles, or immediately after. If there be any of the silver medals extant, they cannot be common ; but, hitherto, Mr. Roach Smith has failed in getting access to a single example.

2. A unique and unpublished brass coin of Allectus, found in Kent. It is of the smaller size.

Obv. IMP. C. ALLECTVS. P. F. AVG: radiated head, bust in armour, to the right.

Rev. VIRTVS. AVG.; in the exergue, Q. L. A galley with rowers, but without mast. In the centre, and upon the deck of the galley stands a figure of Victory, extending her right hand, which holds a wreath ; in her left she holds a palm branch.

3. An engraving of coins of Carausius and Allectus, in the Cabinet of Lord Londesborough, among which is one of Allectus, of the galley type, with the usual legend, with a figure of Victory standing upon the prow. There are one or two more known of this type ; but the coin exhibited is unique.

4. Eight examples of the " Britannia " type of Hadrian ; and sixteen of the " Britannia " type of Antoninus Pius, all in middle brass, found in the Thames, opposite London. They are all in his own cabinet.

Mr. Beddome exhibited a coin of a Count of Hainault, of the class commonly denominated counterfeit sterling.

READ :—1. A paper by Mr. Birch, on the Coins of Germanus. After referring to the disputed question of the reading of the Coins of Cunobeline, which bear the legends of TASC. FIL or TASC. FIR he describes the well known coins reading GERMANVS INDVTILLI F or L. Like the coins of Cunobeline, these are distinguished for the excellence of their fabric, and are some of the best of the German or Celtic mintage. They are always of bronze ; they resemble in type the denarii of Julius Cæsar and of Augustus, which have on their reverse a butting bull, and are admitted to be of the Augustan age. The last word of the legend of these coins has been variously read by different writers, but Mr. Birch on a close inspection of several specimens, is of opinion that it is INDVTILLI. L. The presence of a point after the word INDVTILLI in the

best preserved examples, shows that the word is in the genitive case, and that the contraction after it, must have a connection with the word before it in that case ; and Mr. Birch suggests that then it may be read as INDVTILLI Libertus, the freedman of Indutillus. As his paper will appear in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, it is unnecessary here to detail the reasons which he adduces for this suggestion, or his arguments for reading the legend according to the formulas of the Latin language.

2. A paper by Mr. Evans on the attribution of certain Ancient British Coins to Addeddomaros. The classes of coins in question are those figured in Ruding, Plate II. Nos. 40 and 35, and in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XIV. Plate I. No. 1. There are traces of letters on most of the specimens of these coins ; but the inscriptions, even where they have been recognized at all, have been read only in part ; and it is by the comparison of a considerable number of specimens, that Mr. Evans has been enabled to complete them, and thus bring them together under one head, and still farther to attribute them with some degree of certainty to a Prince whose name, as it appears on the coins, was Addeddomaros ; those letters which are deficient or doubtful on one coin being supplied or made clear by others of the same type, with the single exception of the letter M on the first type. Mr. Evans then gives his reason for concluding it the name of a prince and not of a people ; and infers from the weight of the coins, which ranges from 84 to 87 grains, and which therefore rather exceeds the weight of the gold coins of Cunobeline, that they are of a date earlier than the latter. The places of discovery of the different specimens examined by Mr. Evans are for the most part unknown. Two of them, however, were found at Norwich and Cambridge ; and from this circumstance, and the resemblance of the ornament on the obverse of the type No. 40 of Ruding, to that of some uninscribed gold coins discovered in Norfolk, and the correspondence of other details with those on some of the small Iceni silver coins, he thinks it probable that the Addeddomaros was a prince of the Iceni. This paper will also appear in the Numismatic Chronicle.

3. A letter from Mr. Akerman to the President, inclosing a Translation of a letter addressed to him by M. Chalon of Brussels, describing a new example of those continental imitations of English coins which are generally denominated counterfeit sterlings.

The specimen in question strongly resembles the pennies of the later coinage of Henry III. Ruding, Plate II. No. 17, and reads—

Obv. HENRICVS REX TRICI.

Rev. CMI|TCL|QVQ|IOD.

M. Chalon proposes to read the legends thus; HENRICUS REX TeodeRiCI CoMITes CLEVE IOHannes (Monetarius), and to assign the coin to Thierry, Count of Cleves, one of the four of that name who ruled successively from 1244 to 1311.

FEBRUARY 28, 1856.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

READ:—A paper by Mr. John Evans, in reply to some observations by Mr. Beale Post on his reading of the legends of several British coins, in which Mr. Evans shewed with great clearness that there could be no doubt of the accuracy of the legend on the coins of Cunobeline; viz., CVNOBELINVS · TASCIOVANI · F · and its variations. It had been suggested that TASC · FIR could be deciphered on one of the coins in the possession of Mr. Wigan: Mr. Fairholt, however, who had examined this coin, stated that this was not the case.

2. Dr. Loewe read a paper, in which he gave an account of some Jewish coins which he had met with during his recent visit to Jerusalem, and at the same time exhibited some of the specimens which he described.

MARCH 27, 1856.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Thomas Kerr Lynch, Esq., was duly elected a Member of the Society.

READ:— 1. A paper, communicated by Mr. Bergne, on a penny of William I. or II. This coin, which is at present in the collection of W. Brice, Esq., of Bristol, exhibits the usual Pax type for its reverse; but, on the obverse, has a head in profile, with a sword instead of the sceptre.

2. A paper by Mr. John Evans, in which he criticised at some length many of the attributions recently put forward in M. de Saulcy's *Récherches Judaïques*. For instance, Mr. Evans called attention to that *savant's* attribution of the early shekels and half-shekels to Jaddus, the High Priest contemporary with Alexander the Great. He observed, that if the privilege of coining money had been granted by the Greek conqueror, we have no reason to suppose that it was withdrawn till the treacherous capture of Jerusalem by the first Ptolemy — a period which comprised many more years than the four which we find recorded on the coins; while, at the same time, this same monetary period would have to be yet further reduced, if we exclude the money dated in the fourth year, and which is exclusively of copper, and apparently of a fabric much more recent. This argument, which depends on the fact that the weight of the shekels is the same as that of the tetradrachms of the Egyptian standard, has not so much force as has been attributed to it, or as it would *primâ facie* seem to possess; for some of the very late shekels of Simon Barchochebas have the same weight. There can, however, be no reasonable doubt that these shekels are of an early date, if not belonging to the High Priest whom Alexander appointed; while it has been held by some that they belong to a period antecedent to Alexander himself.

Mr. Vaux remarked, that, judging from the fabric and character

of the coins in question (exclusive of the copper), he was still inclined to believe them considerably anterior to the time of Alexander, and not improbably referrible to a period shortly after the return of the Jews from the captivity. The character of the writing on them, usually termed Samaritan letters, is of a decidedly archaic type, bearing a striking analogy with the earliest Phœnician inscriptions preserved; while the form and shape of the coins themselves are unlike those of any money of the time of Alexander and his successors. Mr. Vaux expressed his opinion, that the date of these successive years, supposed to be those of the high priesthood of Simon, did not necessarily, bear that interpretation. If struck during the short period of the rebuilding of the city, the coinage might not unnaturally have been stopped, on the interruption of this restoration.

APRIL 24, 1856.

W. S. W. VAUX, ESQ., President, in the Chair.

Mr. Williams exhibited a medal struck in honour of the well-known mathematician, Dr. Gauss, by order of the King of Hanover. Specimens of this medal, both in silver and copper, were laid before the Society.

Mr. Webster exhibited a small gold coin, having a head in profile on the obverse, with the letters AN on the reverse. Though there seemed to be considerable doubt upon this subject, Mr. Webster expressed his opinion that the coin in question was a Saxon one.

Dr. Loewe read a short paper in illustration of some Jewish coins, which he at the same time exhibited, as the result of his researches while recently travelling in the East.

MAY 22, 1856.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Colonel Anderson, C.B., of the H.E.I.C.S., was elected a member of the Society.

READ.—Mr. Bergne read a letter from Mr. Sainthill.

Mr. Poole read a paper, containing an account of a hoard of coins recently discovered near Pulborough (Petworth), in Sussex. These coins, consisting of Roman third brass coins, chiefly of the reign of Constantine the Great, and bearing his name and those of his sons as Cæsars, were discovered in an old dipping-well on the borders of Wiggenholt Common. They do not present any new or very rare types, but are interesting as showing from what mints the English currency of the time of Constantine was supplied.

Mr. Evans read a paper, "On a rare noble of the first coinage of Edward IV." One of these coins, then believed to be unique, was exhibited by Mr. Evans nearly four years ago to the Society, and this second specimen has been recently acquired by him. Both are in remarkably good preservation, and differ enough to be held to be varieties of the same type. Mr. Evans considered that the disappearance of these nobles is probably due to the fact that their intrinsic worth was really greater than their nominal value, and that they were therefore, melted down in or after the year 1465,—the year immediately following that in which they appear to have been struck.

GENERAL MEETING.

JUNE 26, 1856.

The minutes of the last General Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Report of the Council was presented and read, from which it appeared, that the numerical state of the Society, was as follows:—

	Original.	Elected.	Honorary.	Associates.	Total.
Members } June, 1855, }	26	49	3	46	124
Since Elected	—	3	1	—	4
	26	52	4	46	128
Deceased	1	2	—	—	3
Resigned	2	—	—	—	2
June 1856	23	50	4	46	123

The list of papers contributed during the previous Session was then read.

In consequence of the low state of the Finances of the Society; it appearing from the Treasurer's report, that the receipts had fallen from £139 5s. 9d., to £119 9s. 7d., it was determined to accept the President's offer, that the Society should for the future meet at his Rooms, at No. 13, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. And, on the motion of Edward Hawkins, Esq., seconded by J. Evans, Esq., this proposal was put to the Meeting, and carried unanimously, and the thanks of the Society were offered to the President for his offer. The Meeting proceeded to ballot for the officers of the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected:—

President.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., M.R.A.S.

Vice Presidents.

JOHN LEE, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

THE LORD LONDESBOROUGH, K.C.H., F.S.A.

Treasurer.

J. B. BERGNE, Esq., F.S.A.

Secretaries.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.S.A.

R. STUART POOLE, Esq., M.R.S.L.

Foreign Secretary.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A., Hon. M.R.S.L.

Librarian.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.

Members of the Council.

E. CLIVE BAYLEY, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.

W. BRICE, Esq.

F. W. FAIRHOLT, Esq., F.S.A.

W. H. HAGGARD, Esq., F.S.A., M.R.A.S.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.

DR. LOËWE.

J. G. PFISTER, Esq.

REV. J. B. READE, M.A., F.R.S.

W. H. ROLFE, Esq.

C. ROACH SMITH, Esq., F.S.A.

EDWARD THOMAS, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., M.R.A.S.

H. H. WILSON, President R.A.S., and *Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Oxford.*

The Society then adjourned until November 20th.

SESSION 1856—57.

NOVEMBER 20, 1856.

W. S. W. VAUX, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents, received during the recess, were announced, and laid on the table:—

	PRESENTED BY
Revue de la Numismatique Belge. 2 ^{de} Series Tom. vi.	THE EDITOR.
M. R. Chalons, Gros de Thibaut de Bar.	M. R. CHALONS.
————— Anne Charlotte de Lorraine.	
————— Quaterons de Mirepoix.	
————— Esterlings de Henri III.	
————— Monnaies de Navarre.	
Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest.	THE SOCIETY.
Memoires de la Même Société.	
Transactions of the Historical Society of Lan- cashire and Cheshire. Vol. VIII. Part V.	THE SOCIETY.
M. Pulszky, on the Ivories of the Fejervary Collection.	M. PULZKY.
Memoires de la Société de Luxembourg	THE SOCIETY.
M. Namur, sur une veritable Lachrymatoire	M NAMUR.
————— Statère de Macédoine.	DITTO.
M. F. Lénormant, Sur les Lagides	M. LENORMANT.
————— sur le Chamærops humilis	
————— sur les Monnaies les plus Anciennes Mérovingiennes	

PRESENTED BY

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|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy
Vol. VIII. Part III. | } | THE ACADEMY. |
| Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.
Vol. XXIII. Part I. | | DITTO. |
| Transactions of the Photographic Society,
Nos. 43, 44, and 47. | } | THE SOCIETY. |
| M. Fraehn. Nova Supplementa. Edid. B.
Dorn. | | M. DORN. |
| Captain W. H. Smyth. Descriptive Catalogue
of Roman Family Coins. | } | THE DUKE OF
NORTHUMBERLAND. |
| W. Sainthill. Suggestions for a Medal for
Discovery of the N.W. Passage. | | W. SAINTHILL. |

Colonel Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B.

William Hook Morley, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Edwin Norris, Esq., Secretary Royal Asiatic Society.

Edward Stanley Poolc, Esq., Science and Art Department, Privy
Council Office.

George Scharf, Esq., Jun.

George Henry Virtue, Esq.

were duly elected Members of the Society.

Mr. J. G. Pfister, exhibited a Gold Coin of Astulphus, King of
Italy, struck at Lucca.

Mr. Bergne, read a paper communicated by the Rev. J. F.
Dymock, on the Half-Crowns of Charles I, with W under the horse,
on the field of the obverse, in which the writer gave strong reasons for
the supposition that the coins in question were struck at Weymouth.

Mr. Bergne read a paper, communicated by Mr. Evans, describing
an unpublished Coin of Offa, King of Mercia; accompanied by a
rubbing furnished by Mr. C. Roach Smith.

Mr. Williams read a notice of Three Chinese Silver Medals.

DECEMBER 18, 1856.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. Evans read a paper on a coin of great rarity lately added to his collection—a shilling of Edward VI, similar to that engraved in Hawkins' *Silver Coins of England*, No. 419; on which that author remarks, that it was probably only a pattern for a shilling struck in 1551; and that it was unique and unpublished. The Mint mark of both specimens (for no third is known), appears to be the head of an Ostrich.

Mr. Webster communicated a notice of two coins, believed to be new varieties: one, a penny of Athelstan, with the Mint mark, DOR CVIT. probably that of Dorchester; and the second, an unpublished half-crown of Charles I, from the Tower Mint.

Mr. Poole read a paper contributed by Edward Clive Bayley, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., on some double struck coins of the Bactrian king, Azes or Azas. The most common coins of this king are of two types: one having on the obverse, an Elephant; and on the reverse an Indian Bull—the other, on the obverse, a seated figure of Demeter, and on the reverse, a standing one of Hermes—the legend of the two, being identical. A large number of these coins having fallen into Mr. Bayley's hands, he was able to ascertain the cause of their having been so constantly re-struck. He noticed that most of those bearing Greek types have been struck over earlier types of the same king, and which appeared to be always the Indian ones of the Bull and the Elephant. The intention seems to have been to recall one type in favour of another; and as Azas was a potent monarch, and conquered many of the territories of the Græco-Indian kings, the writer suggested that for this reason, he substituted the Greek for the Indian types; a change which is to be considered not so much as an abandonment of Buddhism, as an attempt to conciliate his new subjects. The paper concluded with a few observations on the Monograms of some of these coins.

JANUARY 22, 1857.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

W. Boyne, Esq., and James Morant, Esq., were elected ordinary Members of the Society.

Mr. Poole read a paper, on "Certain Coins usually attributed to Alexander II., King of Epirus," the principal point of which was, the attribution by M. Pinder, of the Berlin Museum, of the fine tetradrachms, generally ascribed to this king, to Alexander Ægus, son of Alexander the Great. The coins themselves may be described as follows:—

Obv.—Youthful head to R. crowned with the skin of an Elephant's head, beneath which appear a diadem, and a Ram's horn.

Rev.—ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Pallas Promachos to R. hurling a spear. In front Eagle to R. and Monogram.

M. Pinder has changed the previous attribution of these coins, chiefly on the grounds, that Alexander had an Egyptian coinage, and that, according to the present classification, we have none such of the subsequent Macedonian sovereigns, until Ptolemy I., who chiefly used the titles of ΣΩΤΗΡ and ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ attached to his name. We should naturally suppose, that both Philip Arrhidæus and Alexander Ægus, would have an Egyptian coinage, and accordingly we find, that the coins of the former sometimes come from Egypt,—while the tetradrachms under consideration have never been found (as far as can be ascertained) elsewhere. There are, moreover, no coins of any other class, which could be assigned to Alexander Ægus; while these tetradrachms could not be supposed to be those of Ptolemy Alexander, as their weight is that of the money of Alexander the Great, for they are not of

the Ptolemaic, but of the Attic standard. In addition it may be remarked that the types of these tetradrachms are found on Ptolemaic coins, while there is one with the obverse and reverse of Alexander the Great, which seems to connect the two classes, for by its date ($K\Delta=24$), it would seem certainly to belong to Alexander Ægus. An examination of the other coins attributed to Alexander II. of Epirus, and to Ptolemy offers striking confirmation of this view, and M. Pinder, had he pursued his inquiry so far, would have materially strengthened his case.

FEBRUARY 19, 1857.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were received.

Nos. X and XI. of the *Collectanea Graphica*, from Lord Londesborough.

Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l' Ouest. An. 1853, 4, 5. VIII Series.

Literary Gazette, Nos. 2086—2091.

Journal of the Photographic Society, No. 50.

Dr. Loewe read a paper, on a Gold Memlook Coin, struck by command of the Sultan, El-Melik-edh-Dhahir Rokn-ed-deen Beybars; in which he gave an interesting account of the dynasty to which this Sultan belonged; and of the Memlook princes, as illustrated by the existing specimens of their coinage. Dr. Loewe also read a very curious letter, which he had translated, addressed by Beybars to Bohemond, the son of Robert Guiscard, announcing the capture of the city of Antioch, by the Sultan's forces, and the overthrow of the Christians.

MARCH 19, 1857,

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The Reverend Churchill Babington, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, was elected an ordinary Member of the Society.

Mr. Evans read a paper on some unpublished types of British Coins, which he shewed grounds for attributing to particular towns and districts, on account of the places where they had been discovered, and of their resemblance to known inscribed coins.

Mr. Vaux read a paper on five rare coins lately acquired by the British Museum, viz., a tetradrachm, bearing the name of Antiochus the Great, but almost certainly struck by Diodotus, first satrap, and then king of Bactriana, and which was probably issued before he had rendered himself independent: and three tetradrachms, two of which were those of Euthydemus I., king of Bactriana, and the third of a later Euthydemus, who may, probably, be called Euthydemus II., though his precise date has not been, as yet, determined. Mr. Vaux also exhibited a very remarkable coin of the class commonly called sub-Parthian, struck upon a tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, and gave many reasons for assigning it to a period about 150 years later than that monarch's reign.

APRIL 23, 1857.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Lieut.-General C. R. Fox was elected an ordinary member of the Society.

The following Presents were received:—

Revue Numismatique Belge, tom. vi. parts 3 and 4.

Literary Gazette, the Nos. for April 4 and 11.

Mr. Evans read a short paper on a coin of Carausius.

MAY 21, 1857.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. Roach Smith forwarded, for exhibition, an impression of a new British coin, the property of Mr. H. Wickham. It bore, on the obverse, the inscription COM. F. within a wreath, and on the reverse, a horseman within a border of annulets, inclosing pellets, and below a starlike ornament. The coin is probably one of *Epillus*.

Mr. J. G. Pfister exhibited a medal struck to commemorate the opening of St. George's Hall, at Liverpool, and read a letter from Mr. Mayer descriptive of it.

Mr. Whitbourn exhibited a new British gold coin, bearing the inscription EPATICCV and doubtless of the same ruler as the coins inscribed EPATI (one of which he also exhibited). This type was first found on Farley-heath.

Mr. Whitbourn also exhibited some rare coins of the Saxon and English periods.

Mr. Evans read a paper on the coins of Epaticcus above-mentioned, and gave good reasons for concluding that this prince was a son of Tasciovanus, and the brother of Cunobelinus; and that, at the death of the former, a partition of the kingdom took place between the two brothers, by which Epaticcus became ruler of the Segontiaci.

Dr. Loewe read a paper on an early gold *deenár*, bearing the date A.H. 83, and struck in the Khalifat of Abd-el-Melik ibn Marwán.

GENERAL MEETING.

JUNE 25, 1857.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The report of the Council was presented and read.

The numerical state of the Society was as follows:—

	Original.	Elected.	Honorary.	Associates.	Total.
Members } June, 1856, }	23	50	4	46	123
Since elected	—	11	—	1	12
	23	61	4	47	135
Deceased	—	1	—	—	1
Resigned	—	1	—	—	1
June, 1857	23	59	4	47	133

A list of papers contributed to the ordinary meetings of the Society was then read.

The Meeting then proceeded to ballot for the officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were duly elected:—

President.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

Vice Presidents.

JOHN LEE, Esq., L.L.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

THE LORD LONDESBOROUGH, K.C.H., F.S.A.

Treasurer.

GEORGE H. VIRTUE, Esq., F.S.A.

Secretaries.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.S.A.

R. STUART POOLE, Esq., M.R.S.L.

Foreign Secretary.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A., Hon. M.R.S.L.

Librarian.

J. WILLIAMS, Esq.

Members of the Council.

E. CLIVE BAYLEY, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.

J. B. BERGNE, Esq., F.S.A.

W. BOYNE, Esq., F.S.A.

F. W. FAIRHOLT, Esq., F.S.A.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.

DR. JOEWE.

W. H. MORLEY, Esq., F.R.A.S.

EDMUND OLDFIELD, Esq., M.A., M.R.S.L.

J. G. PFISTER, Esq.

C. ROACH SMITH, Esq., F.S.A.

EDWARD THOMAS, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.

H. H. WILSON, Esq., F.R.S., President R.A.S., and Boden Professor
of Sanscrit, Oxford.

SESSION 1857—58.

NOVEMBER 19, 1857.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following Presents, received during the recess, were laid upon the table, and thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

PRESENTED BY

Bulletin de l'Académie Royale des Sciences des Lettres et des Beaux Arts de Belgique.	}	THE ACADEMY.
Tome XXII. 2 ^{de} Partie, 1855.		
Tome XXIII. 1 ^{ere} & 2 ^{de} Partie, 1856.		

Annales de l'Académie Royale de Belgique, for 1856 and 1857.	}	DITTO.

Recherches sur les Monnaies des Comtes de Hainault. Par Renier Chalon. Troisième Supplement, 1857.	}	THE AUTHOR.

Anciens Jetons et Méreaux. Par Renier Chalon, 1857.	}	DITTO.

Quelques Monnaies Seigneuriales Inédites. Par Renier Chalon, 1857.	}	DITTO.

Deux Jetons inédites. Par Renier Chalon, 1857.	}	DITTO.

Pièces à retrouver. Par Renier Chalon.		DITTO.
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Le Père André et Charles de Quens, Notices Biographiques. Par A. Charma. 1857.	}	DITTO.

PRESENTED BY

Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de }
 Normandie. 3^{me} Série, 2^{nde} Vol. 1^{ere} and } THE SOCIETY.
 2^{nde} Livraisons, 1856 and 1857.

Collectanea Antiqua ; or, Etchings and No- }
 tices of Ancient Remains. By Charles } THE AUTHOR.
 Roach Smith. Vol. V. Part I.

Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., exhibited fourteen gold oriental coins lately discovered at Seïstan, and belonging chiefly to a dynasty which ruled in that country.

Mr. Evans exhibited a so-called imitation of the Israelitish shekel, now on sale in many shops in London; and commented on the fact that an imitation of a barefaced forgery, accompanied by a printed description of it, full of the most ludicrous inaccuracies, was so readily palmed upon the public. The piece in question is an ill-executed copy, in white metal, of the spurious shekel with the ordinary modern Hebrew characters.

Mr. Vaux read a paper on coins discovered at Susa, by W. K. Loftus, Esq. These were of the early Mohammadan period, and were discovered during recent excavations upon the largest of the mounds at Susa, which covers the remains of a palace once inhabited, if not originally constructed, by Xerxes, the king of Persia. The coins, about 170 in number, were, when found, in an earthen pot, which was broken by the workmen, from whom the coins were, with some difficulty, recovered. Many adhered together through oxidation, so that 110 only could be separated; but of these, fifty-two bear dates or places of mintage new to the previous collection in the Museum.

The earliest coin in the collection is of Abd-el-melek ibn Marwán, the sixth Khaleefeh of the House of Ommiah, and the eleventh in descent from Mohammad. He was the first to strike the ordinary Dirhem; and, as the earliest date that has hitherto been met with on Kufic coins, is A.H. 78 or A.D. 696-7, it is curious to find on one of these so early a date as A.H. 79. The following is a list

of the towns where the coins were struck, and the dates upon them:—

Damascus . . .	A.H. 79, 82, 83, 84, 86, 100, 105, 106.
Busval	80, 82, 87.
Waset	88, 94, 99, 105, 106.
Sús (Susa) . . .	90.
Rhey	90.
Herát	90.
Teimar	91.
Shápúr	91, 92, 94.
Istakr (Persepolis) .	91.
Sedjestan (Seïstan) .	92.
Darabjerd	92, 97.
Dschey	92, 94.
Merv	93.
Kirmán	95.
Kúfa	101.
Mahi	106.

The inscriptions on the dirhems do not differ from those already known and engraved in Marsden. It was suggested as that the hoard was originally deposited by some soldier who had followed in the course of Muhammedan conquest, from the commencement of the war, as the variety of names of towns and the dates upon the coins renders probable.

Mr. Evans read some notes upon a barbarous coin, struck in imitation of those of Helena, casts of which were forwarded for exhibition by Mr. Goddard Johnson. It is of gold, weighing 52 grs., and was found at Chapel-hill, in Markshall, a hamlet to Caistor, the Venta Icenorum, well-known as prolific of Roman remains. On the *Obv.* is the head of Helena, with braided hair, and embroidered collar, with the legend ✠ EILEIIA ✠ AVGVE-TEV for HELENA AUGUSTA, and on the *Rev.* is the legend TNPH ✠ EATA THRANQVILT NOC, apparently intended to stand for

Temporum Beata Tranquillitas—Const.; and, in the centre, within

S
a wreath IGEN probably derived from the SIC. V. SIC. X. on
X

the coins of Constans. Though this coin is of gold, the devices and legends seem to have been derived from third brass coins rather than from gold. Its date is of very difficult determination; but it was considered by Mr. Evans to belong to the interval that elapsed between the cessation of the Roman occupation of this country, and the establishment of anything like a Saxon coinage in England. It was considered by Mr. Webster as not improbably struck in Gaul.

DECEMBER 17, 1857.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following present was announced, and laid upon the table:—

Epigraphisches, by Dr. C. L. Grotefend.

1. Ein Stempel eines Römischen Augenarzts (a stamp of a Roman oculist). 2. Norica. Hanover, 1857. From Dr. Lee.

Capt. R. Murchison, of Bath, was balloted for, and elected a member of the Society.

Admiral Smyth exhibited, by the hands of Dr. Lee, a silver medal, by Kirk, of Hugh, First Duke of Northumberland, struck on the occasion of Alnwick Castle being restored in 1766. On the obverse is the portrait of the Duke, and a view of the castle on the reverse.

The Rev. W. H. Black exhibited, also through Dr. Lee, a silver-gilt medal, struck to commemorate the raising of the siege of Leyden, after five months' duration, in 1574, which was effected by the Prince of Orange cutting the dykes, and thus inundating the

besieging force of Spaniards. On the obverse is a view of Jerusalem with the angel of death coming down amidst the encampment of Assyrians in the foreground. Above is the legend, VT SANHERIB A IERVSALEM—2 REG. 19. On the reverse is shown Leyden, with the Spaniards retreating to their boats, and the legend SIC HISPA. A LEYD. NOCTV FVG.—3 Oct. 1574. The medal will be found in Bizot's *Histoire Métallique de la République de Hollande*. Vol. I. p. 27. Ed. 1688.

Mr. Warren of Ixworth, sent for exhibition casts of a curious foreign sterling, struck in imitation of the long-cross pennies of Henry III, but with the inscriptions BERNHARDV on the obverse, instead of the name of the king, though the reverse reads HENRI ONVNDE, as if struck in London. In the centre of the cross is a small cinquefoil or rose.

It closely resembles one of the coins communicated to the Society in 1850, by Professor Thomsen, of Copenhagen (*Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. VIII. p. 67, No. 5); but varies in the moneyer's name and other minor respects. A coin with the name of BERNHARDVS conjoined with the word BLOMBERG, is engraved in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XIV. p. 44, and considered by M. Chalon, who communicated it, to have been struck at Blumberg, in Alsace. This, however, was not the case, as the coins were struck under Bernard, Count of Lippe, in the Duchy of Westphalia; one of the chief towns in whose county was Blumberg.

Captain Murchison communicated a paper on three unique gold coins of Edward VI, lately added to his collection; and offered to present an engraving of them to the Society.

The first is a gold crown of the first coinage of Edward VI.

Obv.—RVTILANS ROSA SINE SPINE. A rose crowned between E.R. crowned M.M. an arrow.

Rev.—DQI GRA' AGL' FRA' Z HIB' RQX. Shield with the Royal Arms, crowned between D.R. crowned. M.M. A pellet within a circle, weight 46 grs.

The second is also a crown with the obverse from the same die as the first, but on the reverse, EDWARD' 6 D'G AG'FR' Z HIB REX. Shield with the Royal Arms, crowned, between E.R., crowned, M.M. an Arrow; weight 48 grains. The only coins that have hitherto been known of the first coinage of Edward VI, are the half-sovereign and half-crown, to which the crown must now be added. The first piece is very remarkable, from a die of the 37th year of Henry VIII, having been employed for the coinage of his son. The mint-mark of the arrow occurs on both the half-sovereign and half-crown, as well as on these crowns.

The third piece is a pattern for a half-sovereign of the third year of Edward VI.

Obv.—EDWARD' VI. D.G. ANGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. Large Bust to the right in armour, crowned. M.M. A Bow.

Rev.—EDWARD' VI. D.G. ANGL. FRA. Z. HIBE. REX. The Royal Arms, in an oval shield, garnished and crowned, between E.R. M.M. a Bow.

From the mint mark it would appear, that this pattern was struck at Durham House, in the Strand, under the authority of Sir Martin Bowes.

A plate of these remarkable pieces, kindly presented by Captain Murchison, will illustrate his account of them in the Chronicle.

Mr. Evans communicated an account of another coin, of the time of Stephen, but bearing the name of PERERIG or Wereric, instead of that of the king. These coins had first been noticed by Mr. Rashleigh, Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XII. p. 138, who has engraved two specimens. with the moneyer's name Godricus on Lu. A second variety was exhibited to the Society, (Proc. 1850-51, p. 5), with the moneyer's name, RAMVN-NIOL, and a third had been pointed out by the writer, in the Museum Collection, (Numismatic Chronicle. XIV. p. 153), with the moneyer's name PILLEM NP, apparently struck at Warwick or Norwich. The coin now brought forward was found at Lincoln, and gives a fourth

moneyer's name, . . .ARD ON NILO possibly RICARD ON NICOL, or Lincoln. The type of all four varieties, is that of Stephen; Hawkins, 270. Though apparently struck by an Earl of Warwick, nothing is known of their origin.

Mr. Evans read a paper by the late Dr. W. H. Scott, communicated by his Executor, Mr. Sim, upon a large brass coin of Maximinus, but bearing the portrait of one of the African Gordians. The type of the reverse is that of VICTORIA AVG with the running Victory, with garland and palm branch. Dr. Scott made some suggestions as to the means of accounting for the appearance of the portrait of one Emperor, with the name and titles of another. The paper will be printed in extenso in the Numismatic Chronicle.

JANUARY 28, 1858.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. Vaux read a paper, on some Gold Oriental coins of Seistán, lately procured by Colonel Sir H. C. Rawlinson, in which he pointed out the rarity of the local money of this province, and stated, that no specimens, so far as he was aware, had as yet been published of this class.

Almost all those exhibited in illustration of the paper, belonged to a ruler named Kholf ben Ahmed, who governed that district of Asia towards the close of the fourth century of the Hejra, and who was, after a long and gallant resistance, ultimately conquered by the celebrated Mahmúd of Ghazna.

FEBRUARY 25, 1858.

W. S. W. VAUX., Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

	PRESENTED BY
From the Corporation of London, through Sergeant Merewether, a bronze Medallion, struck in commemoration of the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to the City of London, April 19th, 1855. On the obverse are the busts of the Emperor and Empress, three quarter face, and the inscription, NAPOLEON III, ET EUGENIA, GAL-LORUM IMPERATOR ET IMPERATRIX. That on the reverse is CONCORDES SERVAT AMICITIA. LONDINI RECEPTI, 19 APRIL, 1855, the device being an allegorical group of Britannia, presenting France to the City of London. The engraver is Mr. B. Wyon.	LIBRARY COMMITTEE, GUILDHALL.
The History of Wisconsin, Vol. I. and III. Madison the Capital of Wisconsin, and other Publications.	FROM THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.
Revue de la Numismatique Belge. 3 ^{me} Serie, Vol. I. 4 ^{ieme} Livraison.	NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF BELGIUM.
Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest; for 1856.	THE SOCIETY.
Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. Parts 3 and 4, 1856; and 1 to 4, 1857.	
Mémoires de la Société Imperiale de l'Emulation d'Abbéville. 1852 — 1857. 1 Vol. 8vo.	DITTO.
Antiquités Celtiques. Vol. II, by M. Boucher de Perthes.	THE AUTHOR.

PRESENTED BY

Numismatic and other Crumbs. By Richard Sainthill. Privately printed. 1858. } THE AUTHOR.

Publications de la Société Royale Grande Ducale du Grande Duché de Luxembourg, Vol. XII. 1856. } THE SOCIETY.

Colonel Tobin Bush, late H. E. I. C. S. was balloted for and elected a Member of the Society.

READ.—1. A paper by the late Dr. W. H. Scott, on the attribution of a small silver coin to the Sindi; a Caucasian tribe inhabiting the coasts of the Black Sea, and the first heights of the Caucasus. The coin in question is described as follows:—

Obv. Head of Hercules, with lion's skin to the right.

Rev. ΣΙΝΔΩΝ. Head of a horse to the right in an indented square. *AR.* A Diobolus.

The absence of the Σ from the first specimen discovered, had rendered its attribution uncertain; but a coin described in the Bulletin Scientifique de Férussac, Vol. XVII. p. 28, and discovered in the Isle of Taman, completed the legend and fixed the attribution.

2. A paper also by Dr. Scott, on some unpublished Roman Coins.

1. Of Tiberius.

Obv.—TI. CAESAR. AVGVS. F. IMPER. Laureated head to the right.

Rev.—S.C. Minerva to the right, protecting herself with her shield, and about to throw a javelin. *Æ 2.* A reverse of Claudius.

2. Tiberius.

Obv.—TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head to the right.

Rev.—PONT. MAX. TRIBVN. POT, Tiberius seated on a curule chair, holding out a garland. In exergue, S.C.
Æ. 3.

Suggested to have been struck on his bestowing the crown of Parthia on Phraates or Tiridates.

3. Nero.

Obv.—NERO. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. *Retrograde.*
Bare head to right, more resembling Mark Antony than Nero.

Rev.—CER QVIN. The table, with urn and garland as usual. below, S.C. Æ. 3.

Remarkable for its retrograde legend and singular portrait.

4. Vespasian.

Obv.—IMP. VESP. AVG. Laureated head to left.

Rev.—PON. TR. POT. Winged Caduceus. Æ. 3.

Supposed to have been struck at Antioch, but possibly has been a plated coin.

5. Titus.

Obv.—IMP. T. VESP. · OS VIII. Helmeted head to right.

Rev.—S.C. in a garland. Æ. 4.

An unpublished variety.

3. A paper by Mr. Vaux, on the coins of Characene, a small district near the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, and nearly corresponding with the district now called Khuzistan. The names of the Princes of whom coins are known are as follows:—

Apodacus.

Tiræus.

Attambilus I.

Adinnigaüs.

Attambilus II.

Monneses.

and Meredates and his qucen Uiphoba, though Mr. Vaux considers that some of these attributions are still uncertain; the coins extend

over a period from about B.C. 70, to A.D. 150, and occur both in silver and copper.

Mr. Vaux' paper will appear in full in the Numismatic Chronicle.

MARCH 25, 1858.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and thanks were ordered to be returned to their respective donors.

The Law of Treasure-trove. How can it best be adapted to accomplish useful results? By A. Henry Rhind, F.S.A.	}	THE AUTHOR.
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Notes on the Medals of Leonard C. Wyon; and a plate of a suggested type for our Indian coinage.	}	R. SAINTHILL, ESQ.
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Collectanea Antiqua, Vol. V. Part II. C. Roach Smith.	}	THE AUTHOR.
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Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, communicated a cast of a gold Mero-vingian coin lately found on the coast of Norfolk. It is very similar in type to one engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. VI. p. 171, No. 27, and its weight is 19 grains.

Mr. Boyne exhibited some fine bronze medallions of Faustina the Younger, Commodus and Verus, Numerianus and Carinus.

Mr. Evans exhibited a cast of a gold coin of Tasciovanus of the type of Hawkins, No. 11, found in the Victoria Park; and also a gold coin of the same prince but inscribed, TASCIO—RICON, lately found at St. Ives, Hunts. Its type is that of Num. Chron. Vol. III. p. 152, No. 1. The horseman on each of the coins is apparently armed with a cuirass, formed of a number of bosses, which tends to show that the two coins are of precisely the same period.

Mr. Evans then read a paper upon two copper coins lately acquired by the British Museum, and reported to have been found in Suffolk. On the obverse of each is a long, hexagonal ornament, enclosing two crescents back to back, the legend on one being VER (retrograde) BOD and on the other VRE (also retrograde) BOD. On the reverse of the first is a horseman armed with a spear, and on the other, merely a horse, the legend on both being TASCIA. Mr. Roach Smith had called the attention of the Society to a similar coin in 1850; but the legend was at that time read as VRE RCI, which these coins serve to correct. Mr. Evans considered them to have been struck under Tasciovanus, and threw out a suggestion that their place of mintage was a town of the name of Verbodunum, of which no record has been preserved in history. This hypothesis is supported by the analogy of the coins on which the names of the towns Verulamium and Segontium appear in conjunction with that of Tasciovanus, and also by there being already known such places as Verometum, Viroconium, Cambodunum, Maridunum, etc. There is also a record of a goddess Verbeia having been worshipped in Britain; and if Camulodunum was so called in honour of the Celtic divinity Camulus, Verbodunum (if such a place ever existed) may have been so called in honour of the goddess Verbeia.

Mr. Evans's paper, with a plate of the coins, will be found in the Numismatic Chronicle.

APRIL 22, 1858.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. Evans exhibited one of the very rare half-groats of the 37th year of Henry VIII., with the legend REDDE CVIQ $\frac{1}{2}$ QD SVVM EST around the royal arms on the reverse M.M. a bow. The only other specimen known is that in the collection of the

Rev. J. Martin engraved in Hawkins, No. 410, from which the present specimen differs in several minor details, the legend of the obverse being HENRIC. 8. D.G. AGL FRA Z HI REX.

A communication was read from Dr. L. Müller, Inspector of the Royal Danish cabinet of coins, containing some remarks on a tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, cited by the late Dr. W. H. Scott, pp. 221, 222, Vol. XIX., of the Numismatic Chronicle, and assigned by him to Aradus. Dr. Müller, on the contrary, shows good grounds for supposing the coin in question to have been struck at Melitœa, in Thessaly.

Dr. Müller's paper, together with a notice of his lately published "Numismatique d'Alexander le Grand," and "Die Münzen des Thracischen König's Lysimachus," will be found in the Chronicle.

Mr. Goddard Johnson sent for exhibition the gold coin struck in imitation of those of Helena, to which attention had already been called on the 19th of Nov. last. From a paper by Mr. Hudson Turner, in Notes and Queries, Vol. I. p. 100, it appears, that the Moneta Sanctæ Helenæ was known in the middle ages as a specific against the "morbum comitiale," or epilepsy; and it was suggested that possibly this piece had been struck as an amulet.

May 26, 1858.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were laid upon the table, and thanks were ordered to be returned to their respective donors:—

PRESENTED BY

Catalogue du Cabinet des Monnaies et Médailles Russes appartenant au Général de l'Infanterie T. F. Schubert. 1 ^{ère} Partie Monnaies, 4to. Carlsruhe, 1857.	}	RUSSIAN EMBASSY AT STUTTGART.
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PRESENTED BY

Descriptive Catalogue of the Beaufoy Cabinet
of London Tokens. 2nd Edition. 8vo.
1855.

THE LIBRARY COM-
MITTEE OF THE
CORPORATION.

H. G. Blackmore, Esq., was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Boyne exhibited an unpublished shilling of Henry VIII., coined at Bristol.

Obv.—Full-faced bust of the king with the legend

HENRIC' 8' D' G' AGL' FRAT. S HIB REX.

Rev.—A rose crowned between the letters; H. R. also crowned, the legend being CIVITAS BRISTOLIE, with three triple florets before each word. M. M. WS in monogram. It was, therefore, struck at the time when William Sharrington was chief officer of the mint at Bristol. Groats, half-groats, and pennies issued from thence are well known; but no Bristol shillings have as yet been described in any of the works on the English coinage. Mr. Boyne's coin is probably of the fourth coinage, or that of the 36th year of Henry VIII., being identical, in all respects, with the London testoon of that year, except in the name of the town and the mint mark.

Dr. Lee exhibited some coins found in a bog, near Sligo, in Ireland, being a short-cross penny of Henry III., and a St. Patrick's farthing, both of ordinary types.

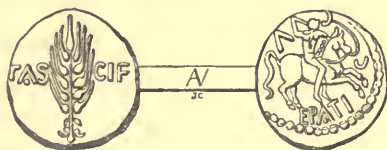
Dr. Loewe exhibited a Turkish piastre of A.H. 1223=A.D. 1806, which he considered to have been struck during the short usurpation of power by Mustapha IV., who was elevated by the Janissaries to the throne of Turkey in that year.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

ON A GOLD COIN OF EPATICCUS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 21st, 1857.]



BY the kindness of our esteemed member, Mr. Whitbourn, of Godalming, I am enabled to call the attention of the Society to one of the most remarkable coins of the ancient British series, which it has lately been his good fortune to add to his collection. The coin, was, I believe, found somewhere in the neighbourhood of Guildford, but the exact locality is not known, the present state of the law of treasure-trove having probably induced the finder to conceal all particulars of the place of finding. It is of red gold, weighing 82 grs., of exceedingly fine work, and in the highest state of preservation.

• On the obverse, or convex side of the coin (that on which

the representative of the wreath of the head on the Macedonian staters usually appears), is an ear of bearded corn, very similar to that on the ordinary gold coins of Cunobeline, but instead of the legend CAMV, we find TASCIF in one line across the field.

On the reverse is a spirited figure of a naked horseman prancing to the right; on the left arm he bears a large oval shield, and in the right brandishes a short lance or staff. Around runs the legend EPATICCV, or, not improbably, EPATICCUS, the final S being joined on to, and probably unintentionally forming part of, the tail of the horse. The whole within a grained border.

Before considering the attribution of this coin, and the information to be gathered from its inscription and types, it will be well to make some remarks upon another point of interest attaching to it, which arises, I may say, from a source extraneous to the coin itself. To numismatists of the present day the type is entirely unknown; or, more properly, no similar coin was known to be in existence at the time when Mr. Whitbourn's coin was discovered. And yet, upwards of 200 years ago, in the dawn of antiquarian knowledge in this country, not only was the type known and published, but engravings were made from two specimens, one apparently in fine preservation, and the other, probably, rather abraded, as a variation is made in the legend. This latter was engraved by Camden, and is the ninth coin in Philemon Holland's Translation of the Britannia, in the edition of 1637, but it also probably appears in still earlier editions. He gives the devices pretty correctly, but makes the legend TASCIE and CEARATIC, and gives the following description of the coin: "The ninth, wherein is represented a horseman with spear and shield, and these letters in scatteringwise CAERATIC I would deeme to be a

coine of that warlike prince, Caractacus, whose praises Tacitus highly extolleth."

This engraving was copied in various later editions, but in that of Gough of 1806, it is expunged as not then known; and, wonderful to relate, a coin of *Carissa* in Hispania Bætica is made to take its place among the ancient British coins in its stead. Camden's version of the coin was also copied by that romantic and credulous antiquary, Pegge, in whose work on the coins of Cunobeline it figures as No. 2 in Class VI. It is also given by Stukeley, Pl. XII., No. 5. but the inscription is made CARATIC, the better to suit its supposed attribution to Caractacus.

In Speed's Chronicle, however, pp. 34 and 61, Ed. 1623, is a more accurate engraving, and apparently from a better specimen — it might, in fact, have been made from the coin now before us; but though it gives the legend of the reverse as EPATICA, yet "by the scattered letters therein inscribed, it was by the judicious observers of such ancient monies supposed to be of Caractacus." I need not at the present day trouble you with any remarks on the fallaciousness of such an attribution, but would instance the re-appearance of this type, to shew, that the existence of a coin published by our early chroniclers, is not to be denied merely because the type is not at present known, and also to shew that we need never despair of such coins again coming to light. So convinced had I been of the probability of the existence of this type, that I had inserted it in a catalogue of ancient British coins I have in course of preparation, in company with that reading DIAS, in the centre of two interlaced squares, a specimen of which still remains to be found, which I hope Mr. Whitbourn's or my own researches may yet be able to produce.

But to return to the coin of Epaticcus. There can be no

doubt that this name is identical with that which appears in the more abbreviated form EPATI, upon the small silver coins, with the head of Hercules in the lion's skin on the obverse, and the eagle standing on a snake, on the reverse, which have also been found in the neighbourhood of Guildford. The completion of the legend on the gold coin, and the absence of anything that could possibly be mistaken for a K upon it, shews how egregious was the error committed by a modern writer on British coins in converting the paws of the lion into a K, and then by regarding the other letters as Greek, making the legend KEPAT, and therefore attributing the coins to Caractacus.

In like manner, the reading of the name of "Mepati" upon these coins must now be given up, even by non-antiquarian readers; and Mr. Martin Tupper, in the next edition of his poems, must convert "young Mepati" into Epaticcus, and also considerably modify his chronology, in order to bring it in accordance with the data given by this newly discovered coin, as we shall subsequently see.

The desire to identify a coin as being one of Caractacus, is, however, in a measure excusable, as we have all heard of Caractacus and his heroic deeds and magnanimous speeches from our earliest childhood, but who has heard of Epaticcus?—

" Vixere fortes ante Caractacum
Multi ; sed omnes illacrymabiles
Urgentur, ignotique longâ
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro."

Who and what he was, we must seek to discover from these coins, and this, like that of "what song the Sirens sang, or what name Achilles assumed when he hid himself among women, though a puzzling question, is not beyond all conjecture."

As to the period at which he lived, there can be but little doubt, the type of the obverse of the gold coin, even to the number of grains upon the ear of corn, and the shape of the leaflets on its stem, being exactly similar to that of the common gold coins of Cunobeline. In the same manner, the horseman on the reverse is exactly similar to that on the copper coins of the same prince (Num. Chron. Vol. xviii. p. 36, Rud. Pl. V. 29), even to the shape of the shield and the short dart, staff or javelin. The workmanship is also similar, and the weight the same as that of coins of Cunobeline. But the legend of the obverse not only fixes the coin to this same period, but also shews the relationship that existed between Cunobeline and Epaticcus; that they were, in fact, brothers. There can, at the present time, be but little doubt that the legend Tasciovani F. has been rightly interpreted by Mr. Birch as Tasciovani Filius, the son of Tasciovanus; and this coin, while it shews that Epaticcus was, like Cunobeline, a son of Tasciovanus, at the same time corroborates this interpretation of the legend Tasci. F.

The number and importance of the coins on which the name of Tasciovanus appears by itself, shews that he must have been a prince of great note, whose reign was also probably of some duration. From his coins we may gather that his principal city was Verulam, while on the coins of Cunobeline, the name of that town ceases to appear; and we find upon them only that of Camulodunum, in its stead. This change in the seat of empire has always appeared as a difficulty in adopting the hypothesis, that Cunobeline was the son and successor of Tasciovanus, as if so, it is but reasonable to suppose that his coins would have been issued from the same mint. If, however, we consider, as it now appears we are authorized to do, that Tasciovanus had two

sons, between whom at his death his kingdom was divided, and that Cunobeline had the Eastern, while Epaticcus inherited the Western part of his domains, we may readily imagine both sons as strenuously challenging the title of Tasciovani Filius, upon their coins; and also see a reason for Cunobeline transferring the seat of his power to a more eastern town than Verulam. Or, again, we may assume that Cunobeline was left as his father's successor in nearly the whole of his domains, and that the transference of his mint from Verulam to Camulodunum, arose from his conquest of the latter place; and that Epaticcus was left as prince over a single tribe, or else was chosen by some tribes who may have revolted from Cunobeline, or have formerly been under some other chief unknown to history, as their ruler; under which circumstances he would still have challenged the title of Tasciovani Filius, both as wishing to show his descent from so illustrious a chief, and also as claiming equality with the more widely ruling Cunobeline, What was the name of the tribe over which he ruled, we will shortly try to discover; but I must premise that these are of course the merest speculations, and I must claim your forbearance for having indulged in them. I think, however, that when we find some three apparently contemporary princes, with the title Com. F. upon their coins, and know from history that there was a distinguished British prince of the name of Commius; and when we also find coins of two contemporary princes with the title of Tasciovani F. upon their coins, and gather from other coins that there was a well-known ruler of the name of Tasciovanus, it may be regarded as an almost established fact, that the F. in these formulas represents Filius, as it would have done upon Roman coins of the same period.

Of the name of the tribes over which Epaticcus ruled, or that of his chief town we know nothing certain, it would, however, appear from the locality where alone, as far as our knowledge at present goes, his coins have been found, that the western parts of Surrey formed part of his domain. If, however, as has been supposed, and that with much probability, the capital of the Segontiaci Vindonum was near Farnham, and the coins of Tasciovanus, with the name of Sego. upon them, were struck at this place; it would appear probable, that Epaticcus succeeded his father as ruler of the Segontiaci, and probably of no other tribes, as from the scarcity of his coins, his domain must either have been very limited, or the duration of his reign very short. The Segontiaci are mentioned among the tribes who submitted to Cæsar, whose capital city, Vindonum (as Camden says), dropped its own name and took that of the nation, as Lutetia took that of the Parisii. It was called by the Britons, *Caer Segont*, q. d., *the city of the Segontiaci*, and so it is called by Nennius, in his catalogue; and whether *Caer Segont* was at Silchester, as Camden places it, or at Farnham, as Horsley, with greater probability, suggests, it is sufficiently near the place of finding of these coins to justify me in submitting to you the hypothesis that Epaticcus succeeded his father Tasciovanus, as the ruler of the Segontiaci.

It now only remains to make a few remarks upon the name of this prince, which bears no great analogy to that of any other British prince, whether recorded in history, or merely known by his coins. We find, however, considerable resemblance to the former part of the name, in the Gaulish *Epasnaetus* (or *Epad* of coins), and *Eporedorix*, mentioned by Cæsar. The final—*ticcus*, is to be found in the name of *Casticus*, a prince of the *Sequani*, mentioned

by Cæsar; and in Suticcos, a name which appears on Gaulish coins. As to the meaning of the name Epaticcus, and no doubt it originally possessed some signification, I will not venture a conjecture, but leave it to those who have more knowledge of the ancient British tongue, and more confidence in its application.

It is sufficient for me to have enrolled the name of Epaticcus on the list of British Princes, who struck coins, and to have offered a few suggestions as to his parentage and territory.

JOHN EVANS.

II.

RECHERCHES SUR LA NUMISMATIQUE JUDAÏQUE.

PAR F. DE SAULCY.¹

AS the subject of the Jewish coinage has hitherto hardly received the attention it deserves in the pages of the Numismatic Chronicle,² I think that a review, or rather, an abstract

¹ Paris, 1854, Didot Frères.

² It is lamentable to see the gross ignorance that still exists on the subject of Jewish coins, among what may be considered the well-informed classes, as testified by the so-called imitation of the Jewish shekel, now sold in such numbers in London. This ill-fabricated copy of the spurious shekel, with the Assyrian or ordinary Hebrew characters upon it, is said, in the description given with each specimen, to be "a correct copy and representation of the old Hebrew money (from an original, which can be seen at Messrs. Pinches and Co.'s, Medallists, &c., 27, Oxendon-street), current during the life time of our Saviour, for thirty pieces of which He was betrayed by Judas Iscariot." It would be hard to imagine a more gross concatenation of absurdities and

or resumé of one of the latest Continental works upon the subject, accompanied by a few remarks upon the views therein advanced, will not be altogether unacceptable to its readers, even should they possess the book itself, from which the following pages may almost be considered as extracts :—The *Recherches sur la Numismatique Judaïque*, of M. F. De Sauley. Its author has had many opportunities of acquiring an intimate knowledge of this class of coins, his own extensive collection having been partly formed during his travels in the East, and partly by additions made of coins discovered at Jerusalem, which he has been able to obtain through the connexion he formed when there, with the resident dealers in coins.

The Plates which illustrate his work, twenty in number, give representations of nearly 200 coins, and comprise not only the Jewish coins proper, or those with Samaritan inscriptions, but also those of the Idumæan rulers, and the Imperial coins relating to, or rather struck in, Judea. The execution of the Plates is remarkably good, and they appear to contain very faithful representations of the coins.

M. De Sauley divides the series of Jewish coins into the following classes, all of which I intend slightly to notice, and where his classification differs from that of Bayer, and others, to adduce and discuss some of his reasons for suggesting a novel arrangement.

1st EPOCH.

Autonomous coins, struck during the reign of Alexander the Great.

falsehoods — yet the thing sells. *Populus vult decipi et decipitur* ; but if they must be taken in, let it be by something with merely the pleasant admixture of a lie, and not false altogether.

2nd EPOCH.

Coins of the Asmonean Princes.

3rd EPOCH.

Coins struck during the revolt of the Jews, including those of Simon Barcochab.

With regard to those of the first Epoch, M. De Saulcy places under this head:—

1st. The shekels of a thick fabric, with the inscription ירושלם קדושה (*Jerusalem the Holy*), and the flowering rod of Aaron (or a lily) on the obverse; and שקל ישראל (*Shekel of Israel*), with the cup-shaped vase on the reverse, and, above, the numeral א.

2nd. The half shekel, with the same types, except that it reads on the reverse חצי השקל (*Half the Shekel*).

3rd and 4th. The shekel and half shekel, with the same inscriptions and types, except that a י is inserted in ירושלים and the article ה before קדשה; and that they have the letters ש, ב for שנת, the second year, above the cup. This dualizing of the name of Jerusalem is very remarkable, and has not been satisfactorily accounted for.

5th. A similar shekel, but with שג, the third year.

6th. A copper coin, rather larger than the shekel.

Obv.—לנאלת ציון The redemption of Sion. A palm-tree between two baskets.

Rev.—שנת ארבע חצי The fourth year—half. A fir-cone, or fruit of the palm between two “loulabs” or bundles of branches, such as were carried at the feast of tabernacles.

7th. A similarly inscribed coin, but the legend of the reverse terminating רביע (*a quarter*), as being half the preceding. On the obverse is a cone, and on the reverse two loulabs.

8th. Copper coins inscribed לְגִזְלֵת צִיּוֹן, with a vase similar to that on the shekels; and on the reverse שְׁנַת אַרְבַּע, the fourth year, and the loulab between two fir-cones.

Now all these coins have hitherto been considered to have been struck under Simon Maccabæus, or about 140 B.C.; but M. de Sauley carries them back to a much earlier period, viz., the pontificate of Yaddous, or Jaddus, or Jaddua, about 330 B.C.

His reasons for thus classifying and assigning them, may be thus summed up. That the group which consists of coins of silver, struck during the first three years, and of copper, during the fourth, by the conformity of style, type and letters, is shown to be one; and that the coins all belong to the same period, which is evidently anterior to that of the Asmonæan Princes. What that era was, he attempts to determine in the following manner.

The Jews, under the Persian rule, could have had no right of striking autonomous coins; indeed, it appears, that what coins were struck by the last satraps at Samaria, were of the Persian system, with Phœnico-Persian types. It is, therefore, vain to seek for coins of purely Jewish types of the period when they were under the Achæmenian rule.

That, on the submission of Judæa to Alexander, he accorded to the petition of Yaddous, permission for the Jews to govern themselves by the laws of their fathers; and that such was, in fact, autonomy, and included the privilege of striking their own coins. That, soon after the death of Alexander, Jerusalem fell into the hands of Ptolemy Soter, and was again despoiled of its autonomous rights; and that it was during this brief period of their freedom, that these coins were struck; and their dates are the years of the autonomy of the Jews. That it may be shown from history

that there was no period of freedom for the Jews, or Jerusalem, from the time of Ptolemy Soter till the liberation of Jerusalem, under Judas Maccabæus, when a purely Jewish coinage could have existed. That the Jewish shekel was exactly equivalent to the tetradrachm of the Egyptian standard, and that the weights of these shekels correspond in a remarkable manner with that of the tetradrachm of Ptolemy Soter, being in both cases, about 216 grs.

Such are the reasons given by M. de Saulcy, for his attribution of this class of coins to the era of Yaddous; and they certainly have some weight, as the appearance and fabric of the shekels assuredly point to an earlier period than that usually assigned them. There are, however, objections to M. de Saulcy's theory, which it will be well to mention. Though there may be some difficulty in determining the interval that elapsed between the submission of Yaddous to Alexander, and the treacherous conquest of Jerusalem by Ptolemy Soter, yet there can be no doubt that there were many more years between these events than the four of which we find record on the coins: indeed, the death of Alexander did not take place until nine years after his interview with the high priest; why, then, should the Jews have struck money during only four of these years, and why should the coinage of the last year be exclusively of copper? I must confess, that I very much doubt the propriety of classing these copper coins with the shekels, both from the formation of the letters and especially of the Ψ , and from the nature of the inscriptions, which so closely resemble some of those on the coins of Simon Barcochab. Besides which, these coins are common as compared with those of silver. The argument from the weight of the coins does not amount to as much as would at first sight appear, as some of the shekels of Barcochab

are of the same weight; still I think there can be no doubt of the shekels of this class being of an early date, from their appearance, possibly even antecedent to the age of Alexander; and since, from history, there are difficulties in supposing them to have been struck earlier, we may, with some degree of safety, adopt M. De Saulcy's era for them.

At the same time it must be confessed, that there is nothing but their appearance of possessing greater antiquity—which is not always a safe criterion—against their having been struck in the days of Simon Maccabæus, when, according to Josephus, the formula “In the first year of Simon, the benefactor and Ethnarch of the Jews,”³ came into use in the public records. The shekels with the name of Simon are not, however, by any means to be attributed to Simon Maccabæus, as we shall presently see.

We will now take a glance at the coins of the second Epoch, or those struck by the Asmonean Princes, to which series M. De Sauley makes great and important additions, engraving and describing coins of the following princes.

Judas Maccabæus	B.C. 164-161
Jonathan	„ 161-143
John Hyrcanus	„ 135-106
Judas Aristobulus and Antigonus	„ 106-105
Alexander Jannæus	„ 105-78
Alexandra	„ 78-69
Antigonus	„ 40-37

These coins are all in brass or copper, and mostly of small module, those of Antigonus being the only exceptions.

Of Judas Maccabæus there is but one type given, and that, perhaps, of rather doubtful attribution, as it is very like one of the varieties of the coin of Jonathan, and the

³ See also 1 Maccabees, xiii. 42.

first three letters of the names of Judas, Jonathian and John are in most cases the same יהו.

On the obverse, M. de Saulcy reads the inscription יהוד הכהן הגדול וחבר היהודים "Judas the High Priest and the friend of the Jews," or, I think, possibly, "The society or community of the Jews." The whole within an olive wreath. On the reverse, the device is a pomegranate between two cornuacopiæ. There is certainly no reason why coins of Judas Maccabæus should not exist; but I am not satisfied that those of M. de Saulcy are correctly read.

Of the coins of Jonathan, several specimens are engraved, all very nearly resembling the one already described, but the inscription being יונתן or יהונתן "Jonathan the High Priest," and "the community of the Jews." The bi-lingual coins, with the name of Jonathan combined with that of Alexander, are carried forward by M. de Saulcy to Alexander Jannæus.

To Simon Maccabæus, to whom nearly all the Jewish coins known have hitherto been ascribed, M. de Saulcy is unable to find grounds for the attribution of any, though he admits the probability of their existence. We shall see that he has good reason for this opinion, when we come to the consideration of the coins of Simon Barcochab.

The coins of John Hyrcanus closely resemble those of his predecessors Judas and Jonathan, the legend being usually יהוחנן הכהן הגדול וחבר היהודים.

Up to this period, the coins of the Maccabees bear purely Hebrew legends, and their analogy with the coins bearing the name of Simon which have been usually assigned to Simon Maccabæus is but slight. It is certainly remarkable, that no coins of Simon of the type of his predecessor Jonathan, and his successor John Hyrcanus, have yet been found; but there cannot be a doubt of the

correctness of the reading of the names of these two princes on these coins, as I can myself testify from specimens in my own collection.

Ten specimens of John Hyrcanus are engraved by M. de Saulcy, some of which have a Greek A above the inscription, which he considers to refer to the alliance of Hyrcanus with Antiochus Sidetes or Alexander Zebina.

Of the coins of the former, M. de Saulcy engraves two specimens of copper of the same module as those of John, and which there is every reason to suppose to have been struck at Jerusalem (where also they were found). On the obverse is the anchor of the Seleucidæ, with the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, and the date ΑΠΡ or ΒΠΡ 181 and 182 of the Seleucidan era, or 132 and 131 B.C., in which latter year Hyrcanus followed Antiochus in his disastrous expedition against the Parthians. On the reverse, is a lily or flower very like that on the coins with the joint names of Jonathan and Alexander.

The coins attributed to Judas Aristobulus and Antigonus bear Greek legends, possibly ΙΟΥΔΑ : ΒΑΣΙΛΑ with the pomegranate and cornuacopiæ, or else an anchor, on the obverse, and a star on the reverse; but their attribution is rather questionable.

Of the coins of Alexander Jannæus, there can be but little doubt. They bear the legend ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ round an anchor on the obverse, and a star within a beaded circle on the reverse, around which there are some traces of another inscription. To this prince, M. de Saulcy, following in the steps of Eckhel and Bayer, also attributes two bi-lingual types, which have been considered as belonging to Jonathan, and as marking his close alliance with Alexander Bala. These coins give the inscription ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ round an anchor on the obverse, and,

on the reverse, a lily or balaustium, with the legend יהונתן המלך (Jonathan the King), or else a wheel, amid the spokes of which the same legend is to be found. M. de Saulcy gives it as his opinion that these are coins of Alexander Jannæus, whose Hebrew name he considers to have been Jonathan, in the same manner, as we learn from Josephus,⁴ that Alexandra's Hebrew name was Salome. There are good grounds for supposing this to have been the case; or at all events good reasons for not assigning them to the earlier Jonathan. If they are, for instance, to be carried back to the time of Alexander Bala and Jonathan, probably the other coins ascribed to Alexander Jannæus must accompany them, and we should have bi-lingual and Greek lettered coins preceding those with purely Hebrew inscriptions. It is worthy of remark, that Alexander Jannæus was the first who assumed the title of King instead of that of High Priest; a fact which is noticed by Strabo,⁵ *πρῶτος ἀνθ' ἱερέως ἀνέδειξεν ἑαυτὸν βασιλέα Ἀλέξανδρος*, and now appears to be borne out by the coins. The correctness of their attribution to Jannæus is, moreover, to a certain extent, supported by the coin given to Alexandra, his widow, which bears the legend ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣ around an anchor on the obverse, and a star similar to that on the coins of Alexander on the reverse, the type of the obverse being also identical with that of the bi-lingual coins. This piece was found at Jerusalem, and appears to give ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣ most distinctly.

From the character of Alexandra, as given by Josephus, as a woman who showed no signs of the weakness of her sex, and preferred the power of an imperious dominion above all things, there is every probability that she should

⁴ Ant. Jud. l. xiii. c. 12.

⁵ l. xvi. p. 1085, ed. Ox. 1807.

have assumed and exercised the right of coining. It would be a most satisfactory solution of the question, whether the coins of Alexander with the Hebrew name of Jonathan are those of Alexander Jannæus, who was known as Jonathan by the Jews, if a coin of Alexandra were found bearing her Hebrew name of Salome on the reverse.

After her death, there is a considerable hiatus in the Jewish series, no coins being known of Hyrcanus or Aristobulus; but the coinage reappears, though in a larger module and bi-lingual, under Antigonus. On the obverse of his coins we read ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ either within or around a garland, and on the reverse two cornucopiæ on the larger coins, and one on the smaller, accompanied by a rather uncertain Hebrew legend which seems to be מַתְתִּיאֵה (ה) הַכֹּהֵן הַגָּדוֹל "Mattathias the High Priest."

M. de Saulcy, following Barthélemy, is inclined to consider Mattathias as the Hebrew name of Antigonus, rather than as the name of his great ancestor, placed upon his coins in order to shew his illustrious descent.

And if this be the case, it strengthens the supposition of Jonathan having been the Hebrew name of Alexander. There is, indeed, an *à priori* improbability in supposing that these Jewish chiefs were not known by their countrymen by some Jewish names, as High Priests, rather than by the Greek names of Alexander and Antigonus.

After Antigonus, the coins with Hebrew inscriptions cease for a considerable period, and only again re-appear on the eve of the total destruction of the nation.

The coins of the Idumæan dynasty give none but Greek inscriptions, though the familiar types of the anchor and cornucopiæ are still preserved. I will not, however, enter upon an examination of them, nor of the Imperial coins struck in Judæa, of which several plates are given, as they

are not purely Jewish coins, but will proceed at once to the consideration of the coins supposed by M. de Saulcy to have been struck during the Jewish war, which terminated in the total destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. These are the copper pieces of such ordinary occurrence with the vase or urn, and the vine-branch as types, and the legend **זרת ציון** (the liberation of Zion) around the vine-branch, and the year **שנת שנים** (the second year), or **שנת שלש** (the third year), around the vase. M. de Saulcy argues that the Jews, who made such heroic efforts for the recovery of their liberty, must in all probability have had if merely as one of the means of asserting their independence, a purely Hebrew coinage of their own; and if so, these pieces, by their style, size and fabric, which approach so nearly to those of the coins of Nero, struck at Jerusalem in A.D. 59, may be traced to this origin.

Those of the third year are much rarer than those of the second, while there are none of the first and fourth, which may be accounted for on the hypothesis, that, in the first year of the war, independence was not re-established at Jerusalem; and in the fourth and last year, anarchy and intestine divisions were already preparing and facilitating for Titus the conquest he had undertaken.

There seems to me much probability in this appropriation of these coins, which cannot certainly lay claim to a much higher antiquity. It is, however, possible that they should be carried down to the time of Barcochab.

We now come to the most numerous, and what has hitherto been the most perplexing class of Jewish coins, viz., those bearing the name of Simon. These have hitherto, for the most part, been considered as appertaining to Simon Maccabæus, but are, without a single exception, attributed by M. de Saulcy, as had been done before by Henrion, to

Barcochab, בר־כּוֹכַב (the son of a star), the leader of a protracted revolt of the Jews, under Hadrian, that terminated in their utter defeat and banishment from Jerusalem.

It is true, that in history this leader is only mentioned as Barchochabas, or Cochebus, without there being any foundation for the assumption that his name was Simon, beyond numismatic evidence. This, however, is strong, as the coins bearing the name Simon were certainly struck in the reign of Hadrian; and as he was the leader of the noted revolt which resulted in the destruction of Jerusalem, and its conversion into the Roman *Ælia Capitolina*, there is every reason to believe that his name was really Simon (Barcochab being evidently a sort of surname), or that he assumed the name of Simon, to convey the idea that he would prove to the Jews, a second deliverer like Simon Maccabæus.

The types are numerous both in silver and copper, and as some of the former are struck on coins of Trajan and Vespasian, and one of the latter in the British Museum, on a coin of Domitian or Vespasian, there can be no question as to the correctness of the attribution of at least these "palimpsest" coins to Simon Barcochab; and the other pieces, which closely resemble and are even identical in type and fabric, must needs go with them. We must, therefore, I am afraid, give up for the present, the attribution of any coins to Simon Maccabæus, though I have no doubt that ere long, some of the small copper pieces similar to those of Jonathan and John Hyrcanus, will be found inscribed with his name.

But to return to the coins of Barcochab, which may be divided into those of his first year, including those without a date; and those of his second year. Among the former class are shekels of two types, viz., those with the front of

a temple on the obverse, and a loulab on the reverse, the legends being either שמעון and לחרות ירושלם, Simon—the Liberty of Jerusalem; or ירושלם and שנת אחת לגאולת ישראל, Jerusalem—the first year of the Redemption of Israel; or on a doubtful piece, the initials ירו ... שם and לחר ... ישראל, Jerusalem Simon—the Liberty of Israel. The obverse of the quarter shekels, or denarii, of which there are several varieties, bears in most cases a bunch of grapes, with the legend שמעון, Simon; and on the reverse a palm-branch, or two trumpets, or a lyre, with the legend לחרות ירושלם, the Liberty of Jerusalem. Others have שמעון within a wreath, and a wine-jug, or cenochoe and palm-branch on the reverse, with the same legend of the Liberty of Jerusalem. In copper there are several varieties, mostly with a palm tree and the name of Simon, on the obverse, and a vine leaf, with the Liberty of Jerusalem inscribed around it on the reverse. These are of the second brass size, and one of those engraved has been struck on a second brass Greek coin, of Trajan, ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΤΡΑ being legible upon it. Others have a lyre on the obverse, and a palm branch within a garland on the reverse, with nearly the same legends; and there are small pieces with the type of a palm-tree on the obverse, and a bunch of grapes on the reverse. None of the above bear a date, and must therefore be referred to the first year of Simon. There are, however, several specimens on which this year is inscribed. The first is a magnificent coin of large brass—

Obv.—שמעון נשיא ישראל (Simon, Prince of Israel), within a garland.

Rev.—אל ... שנת אחת לגאולת ישראל (The first year of the Redemption of Israel), around a two-handled vase of elegant form.

There are also second brass coins, with the palm-tree

and vine-branch, with the same legends; and others of a smaller volume, with the legend שנת אחת לגאלת יש around the bunch of grapes on the obverse, and an unintelligible inscription beneath a palm-tree, on the obverse. There is little doubt, that in thus dating the coins "In the first year," Simon Barcohab intended to remind the Jews of what was recorded of his illustrious namesake, Simon Maccabæus. "Then the people of Israel began to write in their instruments and contracts—In the first year of Simon, the High Priest, the governor and leader of the Jews."³ And this inscription, intended to inspirit the Jews at that time, has served to mislead many Christians since.

The coins of the second year are much fewer in number than those of the first, and consist of a shekel with the temple and loulab, a quarter shekel with the bunch of grapes and the œnochoe, and second brass coins with the palm-tree and vine-branch; the legend of the reverse being in all cases ש.ב.י. לחר ישראל. The second year of the Liberty of Israel. In no case does the final וּת of לחרות appear.

With these coins terminates the Jewish series; but M. de Saulcy gives representations and an account of all the colonial coins struck under the Roman Emperors, at Ælia Capitolina, the city built by Hadrian, on the ruins of Jerusalem, where coins were struck as late as the days of Hostilianus, A.D. 249 and 251. Nor even then did the coinage at Jerusalem cease, or its heathen name of Ælia Capitolina disappear; for there are coins given, apparently struck by the Caliph Abdoul Malik, about A.D. 695. With the legend, Mahomed is the Apostle of God, on the obverse, and Ælia of Palestine, on the reverse. Could the desolation of the Holy City be more complete?

³ 1 Macc. xiii, v. 42.

I have now, I think, presented the reader with a fair abstract of M. de Saulcy's work, and must leave him to draw his own conclusions as to the correctness of his views, with most of which I must acknowledge myself to concur. All will, however, hail his book, both from the number of coins engraved and described, and the fidelity with which they are represented, as a most valuable addition to Jewish Numismatics.

The absence of coins of Simon Maccabæus, seems to me incontestable; and as an additional reason for bringing the coins that have been assigned to him, down to the later date of Simon Barcochab, I beg to throw out the question for those better versed in Hebrew than myself, and who would still refer the coins bearing the name of Simon to Simon Maccabæus, whether the word הִרְוּת, in the sense of liberty or freedom, had been introduced into the language at so early a period as that of the Maccabees; or at all events, was at that time sufficiently Hebraized, to appear upon their coins?

JOHN EVANS.

III.

SHILLING OF EDWARD VI.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Dec. 18th, 1856.]

I HAVE much pleasure in exhibiting to the Society a coin of great rarity, which I have lately added to my collection. It is a shilling of Edward VI., similar to that engraved in Hawkins' "Silver Coins of England," No. 419, of which

the author says : "The piece No. 419 is of fine silver, and, as appears from the date, was struck at this time of improvement (1551) ; it was probably only a pattern for a shilling, but being, as we believe, unique and unpublished, we could not refrain from giving a representation of so singular a piece."

On the obverse is the king on horseback, galloping and in armour, wielding his sword above his head, which is guarded by a helmet. The attitude of the horse is singular, both the hind and fore-legs being placed close together. Around runs the legend EDWARD.VI.D.G. RGLIq. FRAN. Z.HIB.RqX. On the reverse is a square-topped shield, crowned, between E, R, with the legend TIMOR, DOMINI, FONS VITæ M.D.L.I. The shape of the Roman M is singular, being little more than two II placed side by side, and it is the more remarkable from its occurring in conjunction with the Lombardic n. The mint-mark on both sides is by Mr. Hawkins stated to be a bird's head. I am, however, doubtful whether it is not rather the head of some beast, or that of a dragon or griffin, such as is found on the gold coins, though I at first inclined to the belief that the head of an *ostrich* was intended. Guillim says, "it hath been long a doubt whether this creature should be reckoned a bird or a beast ; yet because of his wings and feathers, I make no scruple to sort him among the former;" but I found another reason for believing this mint-mark to be the head of an ostrich, as in "Burke's General Armory" the crest of the Peckham family is stated to be an ostrich proper. It seemed, therefore, probable, that this was the crest of Sir Edmund Peckham, High Treasurer of the Mint in Southwark, at the time when this piece was struck, and that he is thus symbolized upon the coin in the same manner as Sir John Yorke, the Under Treasurer, by Y ; Throgmorton, of

the Tower Mint, by the ton ; or Sir Martin Bowes by the swan or bow, both of which occur in his coat of arms. The ostrich's head, if such it be, occurs in no other coins than those of Edward VI.

Sir Charles Young, however, to whom I had applied relative to the arms and crest of Sir Edmund Peckham, kindly informs me that his crest was, after all, a leopard's head, transfix'd with three cross crosslets fitchy, and that there is no sign of an ostrich either in his arms or crest. My theory, therefore, falls entirely to the ground ; it is, however, a singular coincidence, that the crest of the Sussex Peckhams should have been an ostrich, which would also have been that of Sir Edmund Peckham had he been of the Sussex family, instead of a London family, to which he is supposed to have belonged.

The weight of my coin is 98 grs., and that of the Museum specimen $76\frac{1}{2}$ grs.; but both shew a considerable amount of wear, so that they must be regarded as pattern pieces, the weight of the ordinary fine shillings of Edward being 96 grs.

JOHN EVANS.

IV.

ON COINS DISCOVERED, BY W. K. LOFTUS, Esq.,
AT SUSA.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 19th, 1857.]

It will, perhaps, be within the recollection of the Society, that, in speaking of some curious coins which had recently been brought from the East, I called attention, in a former paper, to a remarkable inscription, which had been found at Susa a short time since by Mr. Loftus, bearing the name of Pythagoras, probably the Greek leader of the Persian King's body-guard; and, at the same time, pointed out the identity of this name with one which has been long known upon a Persian Daric in the National Collection, but of which there has been previously no satisfactory explanation.

I wish now to say a few words on a collection of Oriental coins of the early Mohammedan period, which were discovered by the same enterprising traveller on the same celebrated site, during some excavations he conducted under the superintendence of Sir Henry Rawlinson. These coins are now, together with a considerable number of bricks and other antiquities, deposited in the British Museum, and form by no means the least interesting portion of that gentleman's discoveries. As the manner in which these coins were found is very interesting, I will quote here the narrative which Mr. Loftus has given of it.

"Not far," says Mr. L., "from its southern extremity,

on the edge of the platform,¹ where the depth of the earth above the pavement did not exceed six feet, an interesting discovery was made. I was at this time examining some recent acquisitions in another part of the ruins, when one of my master workmen rushed into the tent, every muscle of his face distorted with mingled expressions of astonishment, delight, fear, and anxiety, while he threw down at my feet as many silver Kúfic coins as his two hands could contain, rushing out again, with an intimation that there were more in the trench, which he could not carry.

"The workmen had come upon a small glazed pot during the temporary absence of their overseer. As it felt extremely heavy, the cupidity of the Persians tempted them to break it, when out rolled the coins, and a general scramble took place. The master-workman, however, being responsible for the rest, secured as many as he could, and honestly delivered them up to me. He was delighted at the discovery, but afraid of the result, doubting whether the Prince ought not to receive the treasure, and, at the same time, aware that his men had taken care of themselves.

"Ovannes was immediately sent to look after them, and presently returned with fifty more coins, laughing at the credulity of the Lúrs. With ready wit, he hinted that I had found an account of the number, and that several were missing. He therefore recommended the men to produce them, because, if sold in Dizful, the fact would reach the Prince's ears, and the sellers would be punished. They

¹ Mr. Loftus is speaking of the excavations he had made upon the largest and most extensive of the mounds at Susa, in which he discovered the remains of a palace now known to have been inhabited, if not originally constructed, by Xerxes, the king of Persia.

looked at each other. At length, one more timid than the rest pulled forth a coin, and his example was followed by all. Some handed out one, some two or three, and so on, until fifty were collected. Still my factotum was not satisfied; when the day's work was over, he obliged every man to declare by the head of Ali, by Bábá Búzúrg, and all his favourite saints, that he had no more coins in his possession. Those who refused the oath were to receive none of the tobacco, about to be distributed in honour of the discovery. In this manner eleven other coins were recovered that evening, and by dint of perseverance, about one hundred and seventy were in all collected. Several were cohering together at the bottom of the jar in a hard solid mass, but the greater number were bright and unworn, as though but recently struck off from the die."

The total number which have been placed in my hands for examination, and which were, at the same time, tolerably legible, and not so glued together by the oxidation as to be inseparable, was about one hundred and ten; of these fifty-two exhibited dates, or places of mintage, of which we had not previously any illustration from the existing collection at the Museum. As Mr. Loftus states, the majority of them were nearly perfect, and some as fresh as if they had just come from the die.

Two important questions are suggested by this discovery: first, When were these coins deposited in their present position? and, secondly, Is it possible to draw any conclusions from the place in which they were found, as to the period when the building was destroyed near which they were discovered? About the date of its *erection* we have satisfactory proof, relics having been found of Xerxes, as previously stated; while we have some grounds for believing that it was commenced, if not completed, by his

father Darius. It would, therefore, be of much interest could we determine, from any evidence afforded by these coins, whether this structure had been, at the time they were buried, long in ruins. Now we may be sure, from the sharpness of the impression on these coins, that the hoard was buried within a short time after the latest date which occurs among them; and that no lengthened period could have passed away during which they were in circulation. Again, as there was a considerable accumulation of soil between them and the pavement of the buried palace, we may be equally certain that they must have been deposited long after this palace was ruined. Centuries at least must have elapsed, to allow for the mass of earth which was heaped above this pavement.

Nor does this view lack some other corroborative proofs. Thus around some of the bases of the fallen columns were found several urns of Parthian and Sassanian workmanship, thus affording clear and demonstrative evidence that long after the overthrow of the temple, of which they formed the support and decorations, other races occupied the mound on which it had stood—lived, died, and buried their dead. Taking these facts into consideration, it seems a fair inference, that the actual demolition of the great structure must have been due to the remote period of Alexander the Great, or to that of his successors, during the Greek occupation of Susiana. Though we have no record of this event in any of the historians of the campaigns of the Greek monarch, they describe, not without some natural feelings of regret, how he wantonly set fire to the rival and sister structures of Persepolis, and sacrificed to the mad revelry of a courtesan the pride and the glory of Persian architecture.

With regard to this fire, there is, indeed, some room for

doubt whether it was, after all, Persepolis which was sacrificed to the vanity or the fury of the Greek monarch. Strabo indeed, states that Alexander burnt the palace at Persepolis to avenge the Greeks for similar injuries which had been inflicted on them by the Persians (xv. p. 729); but this seems, to say the least, an exceedingly improbable assertion. Arrian merely avers that Alexander burnt a royal palace, contrary to the expressed entreaty of Parmenio; but he does not say where this palace was (Anab. iii. 13). Curtius alone describes the disgraceful character of this deed of an incendiary, and fixes the place at Persepolis; the evidence in his favour being the probability that he drew his materials from many journals of the officers of Alexander's army extant in his day (Curt. v. 4. 6). On the other hand, Mr. Loftus remarks that a careful examination of the existing columns, and of the injuries they have suffered during the 2,300 years which have elapsed since their first erection, fails altogether in shewing those marks which would naturally indicate the action of this devouring element. The whitened aspect which many of them exhibit is really due to the atmosphere, and not to fire; hence the probability is suggested, that the proceedings supposed to have occurred at Persepolis really took place at Susa, and that the destruction visible at the latter site, is, in fact, that which has left the darkest stain on the memory of the greatest conqueror of ancient times.

It would, indeed, be, in the highest degree, unlikely that coins and relics of the Parthian Princes should be found at Susa beside the fallen and buried columns, and generally above them, if the temple or palace, to which they belonged, was still standing when the people who struck them still lived there. It is much more reasonable to suppose that, as in the case of Nineveh, more than one

race successively settled on these mounds, after the buildings of the earlier people had fallen down and been covered over, unconscious, it may be, of the monuments of the past which lay buried under their feet.

The earliest coin in this collection is from the mint of Damascus, and its date is A.H. 79, corresponding with A.D. 697-8. It was struck by Abd-al-Malek ben Merwán, the sixth Khalif of the house or family of Ommiâh, and the eleventh in descent from Mohammed himself. It is well known that this Khalif was the first to strike the ordinary dirhem, which became so well known in after-times; or, at all events, that no dirhem of any earlier Prince has yet been met with. The earliest known date is A.H. 78, of which a specimen on a gold dinár is preserved in the British Museum. It is not a little curious to find one of the very next year in a miscellaneous hoard of coins, like that we are now considering. I may add that no dirhem of A.H. 78 has been discovered, but that the British Museum possesses another specimen of the date of A.H. 79 (struck, however, at Kúfah), and that there is one also in the Collection at Milan. I am not aware that any other Museum possesses dirhems of this early date, which are, therefore, unquestionably of considerable rarity and interest. The latest date in the collection is that of a coin struck at Mahi in A.H. 106 (A.D. 725), by Heshám, one of the sons of the former Khalif Abd-al-Malek, the eleventh Khalif of the same family. The whole number of coins, therefore, ranges over a period of only twenty-eight years.

Besides the two coins I have mentioned, which were minted at Damascus and Mahi respectively, I have been able to decipher forty-eight other specimens, struck at the following towns and in the subjoined years:—

	A.H.
At Damascus - - - - (79)	82, 83, 84, 86, 100, 105, 106.
„ Busrah- - - - -	80, 82, 87.
„ Waset - - - - -	88, 94, 99, 105, 106.
„ Sús (Susa)- - - - -	90.
„ Rhey - - - - -	90.
„ Herát - - - - -	90.
„ Teimár - - - - -	91.
„ Shápúr - - - - -	91, 92, 94.
„ Istakhr (Persepolis) - -	91.
„ Sejistan (Seistán) - -	92.
„ Darabjerd- - - - -	92, 97.
„ Dschey - - - - -	92, 94.
„ Merv - - - - -	90.
„ Kirmán - - - - -	95.
„ Kúfa - - - - -	101.
„ Mahi - - - - (106)	6?

I may remark, *en passant*, that the list of names and the order of the places correspond pretty nearly with the course of Mohammedan conquest; and that it is, therefore, highly probable that the hoard may have been made by some soldiers, who had accompanied the march of the Arabian armies from the commencement of the war. As the inscriptions on these dirhems do not differ materially from those which have been published with sufficient accuracy by Marsden, Fraehn, and other writers, I have not thought it requisite to take up unnecessary space by their transcription here.

With regard to the coin bearing the name of Susa as its mint place, and the date of A.H. 90, it is interesting to know, as we do from it, that Susa was occupied, and became a town of sufficient importance to possess a mint of its own, within fifty years after the conquest of the country, of which it had once been the second capital. The Arabian historic work, called the *Ruzut-al-Saffa*, states that in the year A.D. 638, the whole of Khuzistán (the ancient Susiana) was over-run by the troops of the Khalif Omar, under the

immediate command of Abú Síurah, the chief places mentioned as having been attacked being Ahwáz, Dumharhaur, Suttar, and the fortress of Sûs; and it would seem that the possession of the latter place rendered any further opposition on the part of the Persians no longer available.

In conclusion, I may remark, that Mr. Loftus, in the course of his researches, met with a considerable number of bronze arrow-heads, lying scattered along the crests of the mounds. It seems not unlikely that these weapons may be relics of the assault on the citadel of Susa by the Mohammedan army.

W. S. W. VAUX.

many travellers and residents, in the neighbourhood of Baghdád, has been called to the collection of money of this description, that ere long we may be in possession of sufficient materials, to reconstruct with tolerable certainty, the lost history of a Dynasty, which, it would seem probable, must have ruled for a considerable period of time.

Before I notice the legends usually found on coins of this class, and of which nine specimens are now on your table, I think it will be worth while to recapitulate, as briefly as possible, what is at present known concerning this race of kings, and the locality from which they derive their name.

There can be little doubt that the name of Characene has been rightly assigned to a small district near the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, bounded on the S. by the Persian Gulf, but with very uncertain and varying limits to the N.E. and W. Generally, it may be considered as a part of the larger province of Susiana, though at different periods under independent governors, and not to have extended far, if at all, to the W. of the united stream of those great rivers. It must have corresponded nearly with the district now called Khuzistán, a little to the S.E. of the well-known mart of Bussorah.

The name Charax, from which Characene is derived, is not unknown in ancient geography, and Stephanus Byzantinus has collected all the instances in which it occurs, and which were known in his days. Thus we find a Charax Alexandriæ near Celænæ in Phrygia; another, which was the most ancient name of Tralles, in Caria; a third, which was an ἐμπορίον in the Gulf of Nicomedia, in Bithynia; a fourth in Pontike, on the borders of the Euxine Sea.

Others are elsewhere mentioned on the coast of Africa and in Media; and, last of all, we have the one with

which alone we are interested here, and which bore the distinguishing title of *Charax Pasinu* or *Spasinu*.

The occurrence of so many places of the same name may be probably accounted for by the fact, that the meaning of the original word *χάραξ*, is a "stake" or "pole"—hence it became the natural designation of many places where a "stockaded fortification" had been made use of.

In ordinary language, Charax would, I believe, be the correct title of a camp hastily fortified, in contra-distinction to a fortress or town with regular or scientific defences.

To return to *Charax Spasinu*.

Our chief information concerning it is derived from Stephanus Byzantinus, Ptolemy, Dion Cassius, and Pliny. Of these, the last, Pliny, describes it as a town at the top of the Persian Gulf, situated on a mound made by the hand of man, between the streams of the Tigris and Eulæus and near their confluence. He states that it was first founded by Alexander the Great, and colonized by the *invalides* of his army and other useless soldiers; and that its first name was, in consequence, not unnaturally, Alexandria. This town, after standing for a few years, was washed away during a flood, but was, two centuries later, restored by Antiochus V, and called after him, Antiochia. The second town was not fortunate in a much longer duration than the earlier city. It appears to have soon fallen into decay; till, at length, after many years, it was rebuilt by the Prince of a neighbouring tribe of Arabs, called Spasines or Pasines (the son of Saggonadaces), from whom it derived the title it has usually borne since of *Charax Pasinu* (or *χάραξ Σπασίνου*), and by which, as we have seen, it is recorded in Stephanus. Pliny adds, that it was first built on the shore about ten *stadia* from the sea, and had a small port attached to it, called Vipsanda. Owing,

however, to the vast quantity of alluvial deposit, brought down annually by the combined waters of the Tigris and Euphrates, already in the time of Juba (a little before the Christian year), Charax is said to have been fifty miles from the sea: while, at the time when Pliny wrote, in the middle of the first century of the Christian era, the merchants, who came to Rome, informed him, that it was then as much as 120 miles from the sea. There is no doubt that the Roman geographer has been much misinformed with regard to these distances, and that he has made them much greater than they really were. There is, however, no question whatever that there has been a regular and well authenticated increase of land, at the rate of something like three miles in a century; so that places are now fifty miles from the Persian Gulf, which, at the commencement of the Christian era, were standing on the sea-shore.

Charax Pasinu is famous in History and Geography, as the birth-place of two eminent ancient geographers, Dionysius (called from his extensive wanderings *Periegetes*) and Isidorus (who from his birth-place is usually called Isidorus of Charax). The Princes who have hitherto been attributed to this province, and of whose money specimens have been preserved, are named, Apodacus, Tiraeus, Attambilus I., Adinnigaus, Attambilus II., Monneses, and Meredates and his Queen Uiphoba.

As I stated at the commencement of this paper, I do not regard the determination of these personages as rulers of Characene, as a matter absolutely certain:—I am willing, however, to accept it for the present, in the absence of any direct proof to the contrary. The period when they reigned can, in some instances be fixed by the dates on their coins: in other cases, may be inferred

from the similarity of the workmanship they exhibit, with that of other coins of known personages or of certain periods.

The earliest, in point of date, is unquestionably the first mentioned in our list :

I. APODACUS.

It may be described as follows :—

Obv.—Head of king to the right. Filleted.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΔΑΚΟΥ. Heracles seated on seat to left, his right holding club, his left reposing on his seat. In the field, Monog., Ν—in the exergue, ΓΣΜ. (243) B.C. 69.

The coin is in silver; and bears considerable resemblance to a debased type of the money of the Seleucidæ.

II. TIRAEUS.

Obv.—Head to right, filleted—and wearing a long beard. The character of the physiognomy decidedly Parthian, and unlike that of *Apodacus* which is clearly *Greek*.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΡΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡ□Σ, some letters, perhaps, of ΜΕΤΑΛΟΥ. or ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, same type. Monog., , but no date.

As this coin bears no date, its period can only be inferred from the analogy of the portrait, and from its resemblance to the coins of the later Arsacidæ. On these grounds I should be inclined to attribute it to the first century before the Christian era—a date not much later than the coin of *Apodacus*. The coin is in silver :—

III. ATTAMBILUS I.

Obv.—Bearded head of the king to right, before it ✕. The same remark on the physiognomy of the last coin applies also to this. The features are clearly Parthian or Oriental.

Rev.— . . . ΑΣΙΑ . . . ΑΤΤΑΜΒ . ΣΩΤΗΡ . . . ΕΥΕΡ.

Same type much degraded.

Several coins exist of this prince, with different
dates

ΗΘΣ . 298 (B.C. 15.)

Τ . 300 (B.C. 13.)

ΓΙΤ . 313 (A.D. 1.)

ϚΙΤ . 316 (A.D. 5.)

IV. ΑΔΙΝΝΙΓΑΥΣ.

Obv.—Same type.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΑΕ . . . ΑΔΙΝΝΙΓΑΟ . . . ΩΤΗΡ—in the ex-
ergue, ΑΚΤ. 321. A.D. 9. Same type.

The coin is in very base silver. The Museum possesses this one specimen only, but Mionnet has published another with the date, ΤΑΓ. 333, A.D. 21.

V. ΑΤΤΑΜΒΙΛΥΣ ΙΙ.

Obv.—Same type—but head unbearded and marked with
Monog., .

Rev.—ΑΤΤΑΜΒ CΩΤΗΡ . ΕΥΛ. Same type,
but much degraded.

Monog., . Date ΤΟΓ (376), A.D. 64.

The general character of the work fully bears out this data, and shews how much a style, originally even, somewhat barbarous, had degenerated during a period comparatively short.

VI. ΜΟΝΝΕΣΕΣ.

Mionnet records a prince of this name, the character of whose coinage is precisely like that of those monarchs we have already noticed, but bearing the date ΥΚΒ, 422, A.D. 110. If this be correct, there can be no doubt that he must have been contemporary with Trajan, the Roman Emperor, and Chosroes of Persia. If so, it is clear that Dion Cassius' statement, which makes Attambilus follow, instead of precede Monneses, must be incorrect.

The last rulers we have to notice are Meredates and Uiphoba, and concerning the attribution of the coins bearing these names, we have considerable doubt. They are not uncommon; and the Museum possesses several specimens—there is nothing, however, certain to be made out from what remains of their legends.

Obv.—Head of the king to right—wearing a beard and head dress like that of the Sassanians.

Rev.—ΜΕΡΕΔΑΤΟΥ -ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ .ΥΙΦΟΒΑ—Meredates and Uiphoba—and the date ΥΝΔ. 454 (A.D. 142.)

As far as I have been able to ascertain, all the known specimens of the money of these rulers are alike, and bear the same date, namely, the fourth year of *Antoninus Pius*. It will, however, be noticed that their type is wholly different from that of the coins previously described, while the workmanship and portraits have a character directly connecting them with those of the later Arsacidæ or earlier Sassanian. Besides these types, to which I have referred, there are a large number of coins exceedingly rude in their workmanship, which are usually comprehended in this class, and which may not improbably be derived from the later specimens of these princes of Characene. For the present, I believe, we must be content, with the brief notice I have given above, but I am not without hopes, that, as the attention of collectors in the East, is now drawn to this subject, we may ere long obtain new and better specimens, from the comparison of which a more clear and satisfactory account may be deduced.

W. S. W. VAUX.

VI.

TETRADRACHM OF ALEXANDER.

Copenhagen, 27st February, 1858.

SIR,

No. LXXIV. of Numismatic Chronicle, published in November, 1857, contains, pp. 221, 222, an examination of the late Mr. W. H. Scott on a tetradrachm of Alexander, concerning which I make so free as to send you some remarks.

Mr. Scott thinks this tetradrachm is unpublished, or at any rate unexplained, and maintains the opinion, that it has been struck at Aradus, because it has a bee and an A below the throne, and before the figure a mark resembling an F, which he takes for the Phœnician $\aleph$. With respect to the fabric, he does not decide if it is of Syrian or Phœnician workmanship, and admits, that it has the thick massive form which, according to Cousinery, belong to those usually found in Macedonia, though he thinks the fabric different from that of the coins of Alexander classed to Amphipolis.

This tetradrachm is also in the British Museum, and has been published in my work on the coins of Alexander; it is to be found, p. 185, Pl. VII. No. 513, in a series belonging to Melitæa in Thessaly. I shall take the liberty to give the reasons why it must have been struck in this town.

A bee is seen as a mark on different coins of Philip, father of Alexander, and of Demetrius II. of Macedonia,

and can on all these coins denote no other city but Melitæa in Thessaly, this land, as well known, having been joined by Philip to Macedonia. Melitæa was first noticed, as a place that struck money, by M. Prokesch von Osten, in whose collection there are several autonomous coins with the names of this city and a bee as "*armes parlantes*" on the reverse.¹ No other city in the lands belonging to Philip's empire had this type. A number of Alexander's coins must be assigned to the same city for the following reasons. On the coins of Alexander, an A is several times adjoined to the bee, and this letter is likewise seen on some of Philip's coins, together with the bee; hereof may be concluded, that both the first and the latter are from the same city, and that the letter A represents the name of a person employed at the mint, who has passed from Philip's reign to that of Alexander. A considerable number of the initials and monograms, which, on Alexander's coins, accompany the bee and signify persons, are found on other coins of the same king, which, according to their marks and fabrics, are struck in Macedonian cities; it is natural that the same persons were employed to superintend the minting in Macedonia and Thessaly, as both these lands were under the same government. The tetradrachms with these marks are of the thicker kind, and have a strong relief, as in general those which issued from the mints of the European provinces of Alexander's empire. All Alexander's coins with the mark of a bee have usually been assigned to Ephesus. The coins here treated of cannot be attributed to this city, firstly, owing to their fabric, as those that were coined in the West of Asia Minor, were

¹ Gerhard, Archæol. Zeitung, 1847, No. 10, Taf. X., 7—9. Wien. Acad. Deutschr., 1854, p. 248, Taf. I., 30—34.

flatter or at least of a less elevated relief; secondly, because some of the tetradrachms contain the title of king, which is never appended to the name of Alexander on the coins struck in the western part of Asia Minor; and lastly, because there are on the drachmas monograms, which are repeated on the drachmas of Philip III. (Arrhidæus), with the bee, and must be explained as indicating the same magistrate as upon these; but the coins of this last king were not struck in the cities of Western Asia Minor. That, especially the tetradrachm in question must be classed not to Ephesus, but among those struck at Melitæa, is to be seen both by the fabric, which points to Greece, and by the letter A, which also is added on the coins of Philip II.

The reason why Mr. Scott has assigned this coin to Aradus, is particularly the character before the figure, which he has thought to be a Phœnician ⚡. I do not know if this mark on the specimen Mr. Scott has examined has been indistinct; but it is certain, that on the coin in the British Museum, this mark can be no Phœnician letter. It is either F (the *Æolian* digamma), which is not unfrequently found on Greek coins, or a similar Greek monogram, which has the horizontal line above prolonged to the left; as the coin on the left of the monogram is somewhat worn, this is not certain. All the coins of Alexander, that can with certainty be assigned to Aradus, contain a monogram, arranged different ways, composed of P, the signification of which as the monogram of Aradus is proved either by the addition of a palm tree, of distinct Punic letters or numbers, of Greek initials or monograms representing other Syrian cities, that were connected with Aradus, or by the fabric of the coin as peculiar to the tetradrachms of Alexander struck in Syria. There is no coin of Alexander containing a bee, that can with any reason be attributed to Aradus.

As in this article of Mr. Scott, reference is made to the works of Pellerin, Eckhel and Cousinery, but not to my work, I conclude that this was not known to him at the time he wrote this paper — nor, perhaps, even now to many English Numismatists — I may, therefore, be allowed to state, that it was published in 1855, in French, under the title: “Numismatique d’Alexandre le Grand, suivi d’un Appendice contenant les monnaies de Philippe II and III.” The coins described in this work, of which scarcely a third part has been before edited, are principally those which are found in the public and many of the private collections in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Scandinavia, at St. Petersburg, and in some Italian cities. I have myself examined the greatest part of them. The different coins of Philip II. amount to 309, those of Alexander to 1,714, and those of Philip III. to 139. Twenty-nine engraved plates contain, first a number of the coins themselves, in order to show the principal differences in the fabric, and afterwards all their marks, which are ranged in the form of tables, with the names of the cities or countries where the coins are struck. To these are added some tables, giving a review of all the marks of cities occurring on the coins of the Macedonian kings and of Lysimachus, for the use of the classification. In the text is to be found both the fullest details relating to the coins, and the motives that have led to their present classification. An alphabetical register of the small types of cities makes it easy to find the single coins.

Yours respectfully,

L. MÜLLER.

Inspector of the Roy. Danish Cabinet of Coins.

To John Yonge Akerman, Esq.

VII. — ON A BARBAROUS COIN OR AMULET OF
HELENA, THE MOTHER OF CONSTANTINE.



THE coin represented in the accompanying woodcut, is in the possession of Mr. Goddard Johnson, who kindly transmitted the original for exhibition to the Numismatic Society.

It is of gold, weighing 52 grs., and was found at Chapel Hill, in Markshall, a hamlet to Caistor, the *Venta Icenorum*,¹ a locality well known as prolific of Roman remains.

On the obverse is a female head to the left, having the hair plaited so as to give rather the appearance of a helmet, and encircled with a jewelled diadem; the bust enveloped in a jewelled and embroidered collar, and altogether presenting a close imitation of the head of Helena, as she appears upon some of her third brass coins. The legend is as follows: ✠ EILEIIA ✠ AVGVETꝻV. On the reverse is the legend TNPH · ✠ · EATA THRAN QVILT with CON following, reading the reverse way, as if intended for an exergual inscription, though in reality it is at the left hand side of the commencement of the legend at the top of the coin. In the centre is a wreath enclosing the inscription—

S
IGEV
X

¹ See *Archæ.*, Vol. xxii. p. 412, etc.

There can be but little doubt that this coin was struck at a period long posterior to that of the Helena whose name and effigy it bears. This would, according to the classification of ² Eckhel, have been regarded as Helena the wife of Julian the Apostate—the latest of the three Helenas to whom coins have been ascribed. It would, however, appear from the researches of Marchant, Lenormant, and our late lamented associate, Dr. W. H. Scott,³ that even Eckhel is occasionally in error; and that there is good reason for referring all the coins bearing the name of Helena, to the mother of Constantine the Great, some having been struck before and some after her decease. Eusebius⁴ records that Constantine caused her to be recognised as Augusta, and struck gold money with her effigy. Of these, however, but one type is known in gold; viz. of *Securitas Reipublicæ*, with a standing female figure holding a palm-branch, and that is of extreme rarity. Her coins in third brass are common; and from one of these, I am inclined to think, the engraver took the design for the obverse of his coin.

The reverse is also derived from a third brass rather than a golden source, though it is apparently not taken from any single coin. It runs back to not quite so early an age as the obverse; the inscription in the centre being probably imitated from the SIC V. SIC X. of the coins of Constans, but instead of the "*Gaudium Populi Romani*," we have a barbarous imitation of the *Beata Tranquillitas* legend of the era of Constantine, with a trace of the *Fel. Temp. Reparatio* of a later age, in the TNPH prefixed; making the entire legend "*Temporum Beata Tranquillitas*;" a formula I believe not known upon Roman coins.

² See Eckhel, Vol. viii. p. 145.

³ Num. Chron., Vol. xv. p. 188.

⁴ As also Theophanes, Sozomen, and Nicephorus.

Though the whole would appear to have been formed from memory, rather than from actual imitation of genuine coins, it is very remarkable that the exergual CON. for Constantinople, should have been preserved, though in a position it never could have originally occupied. Altogether, it is a most remarkable piece, and belongs to a class of which but few examples are known. It cannot well be ranked with the Saxon imitations of Roman coins, of which many have been found in Kent and elsewhere, as their workmanship is more rude, and they are generally degenerate imitations of actual gold coins: this, on the contrary, has a considerable degree of finish about it; and some of the letters, if taken separately, might appear to be really of Roman work. The sign of the cross too, prefixed to several words of the legend, is a remarkable feature, and encourages the opinion that it was struck in Christian times. It is, however, to be remarked, that a similar small cross appears on the field of some of the small brass coins both of Helena and Theodora.

It is a curious fact, that during the middle ages, the coins of Helena were believed to be endowed with healing powers, and enjoyed some therapeutic celebrity in consequence. This was pointed out by Mr. Hudson Turner, a few years ago, in the pages of *Notes and Queries* (Vol. i. p. 100), in the following "Note," which I venture to reproduce entire.

"In the Wardrobe Account of the 55th year of Henry the Third, it is stated, that among the valuables in the charge of the keeper of the royal wardrobe, there was a silken purse, containing '*monetam Sancte Helene*.'

"It is well known that during the middle ages, many and various objects were supposed to possess talismanic virtues. Of this class were the coins attributed to the mother of Constantine, the authenticity of which is questioned by

Du Cange,⁵ in his treatise '*de Inferioris ævi numismatibus.*' He observes, also, that the same name was given, vulgarly, to almost all the coins of the Byzantine emperors, not only to those bearing the effigies of St. Helena, but indeed to all marked with a cross, which were commonly worn suspended from the neck, as phylacteries; 'hence,' he subjoins, 'we find that these coins are generally perforated.'

"It was quite in accordance with the superstitious character of Henry the Third, that coins of St. Helena should be preserved in his wardrobe, among numerous other amulets and relics. But what was the peculiar virtue attributed to such coins? Du Cange, in the same treatise, says, on the authority of Bosius, that they were a remedy against the "*comitiale morbum,*" or epilepsy. The said Bosius, or rather Bozius, wrote a ponderous work, '*de Signis Ecclesiæ Dei,*' (a copy of which, by the by, is not to be seen in the library of the British Museum, although there are two editions of it in the Bodleian), in which he discourseth as follows:—'*Monetæ adhuc aliquot exstant, quæ in honorem Helenæ Augustæ, et inventæ crucis, cum hujusmodi imaginibus excusæ antiquitus fuerunt. Illis est præsens remedium adversus morbum comitiale: et qui hodie vivit Turcarum Rex Amurathes, quamvis a nobis alienus, vim sanctam illarum expertus solet eas gestare; e morbo namque hujusmodi interdum laborat. Nummi quoque Sancti Ludovici, Francorum regis mirifice valent adversus nonnullos morbos.*'—Lib. xv. sig. 68.

"The mention of the Sultan Amurath carrying these coins about his person as a precaution against a disease to which he was subject; and, indeed, the whole passage shows that a belief in their efficacy was still prevalent in the sixteenth century, when Bozius wrote. It only remains to add,

⁵ Qy. Du Fresne?

that Du Cange, in his Glossary, does not enumerate the 'Money of St. Helena' under the word 'Moneta'; nor does he allude to the coins of St. Louis, which, according to Bozsius, were endowed with similar properties."

Mr. Johnson therefore suggests, that this coin, for so it may still be called, must be regarded as an amulet, and that the numerous crosses that are intermixed with the barbarous legend, are so many additions to its prophylactic powers. There is certainly some probability in such a supposition, though the coin is not perforated, and shows no sign of ever having had a loop attached for its suspension. The belief in the efficacy of certain coins and gems as amulets or charms, is of very early date; we find St. Chrysostom⁶ inveighing against the use of the coins of Alexander the Great, as amulets; Trebellius Pollio mentions the virtues attaching to the portraits of Alexander in his history of Quietus, one of the Thirty Tyrants, and narrates how the family of the Macriani were remarkable for wearing the head of Alexander in their gold and silver rings and other ornaments, and adds that he mentions this fact, because those who wear the head of Alexander expressed in gold or silver, are said to be prospered in all their undertakings. Alexander⁷ himself had probably no idea of the virtues attaching to his sculptured likeness, when he issued his edict that no one should presume to carve his likeness on gems, except Pyrgotales; but Augustus may have promoted the idea of some innate virtue in the head of Alexander, when he adopted it as his seal and discarded the sphinx.

But our present business is with the *Moneta Sanctæ Helenæ*; and on this subject I am not able to add to the

⁶ Ad Illum. Catechesis, tom. ii. p. 287; and in Epist. ad Ephes., cap. iv.; Hom. 12, tom. xi. 108. Ed. Paris, 1834-40.

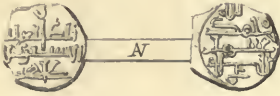
⁷ Plin. Nat. Hist., xxxvii. 1.

information collected by Mr. Hudson Turner, except that there is an article on the subject of the *Heleniani Nummi*, in that mine of learning, Hofmann's *Lexicon Universale*; and that, singularly enough, a *Michael de Sanctâ Elenâ* was *Reparator Cuneorum*, or repairer of the dies to the mint of Henry III., among whose effects the *Moneta Sancte Helene* is mentioned..

An interesting notice of the virtues attaching to various gems, will be found in Mr. Roach Smith's *Coll. Ant.*, vol. iv. p. 65, and in a paper by Mr. Wright, *Arch.*, vol. xxx. p. 449.

As to the period to which Mr. Johnson's coin is to be attributed, I cannot think that is of nearly so late a date as the time of Henry III. ; and though the fact of its being so good an imitation, that at first sight it might be taken for a Roman coin, renders any attempt to determine the age in which it was minted a difficult task, I am inclined to consider it as dating from the fifth or sixth century of our era. This is, however, purely conjectural, as there is so little collateral assistance to be gained from other specimens. It is much to be desired that some one would take in hand the numerous, and not unimportant class of coins struck in imitation of those of the Roman Emperors, such numbers of which are to be found in every district of this country, and from which possibly some light might be thrown upon the darkest period of our history.

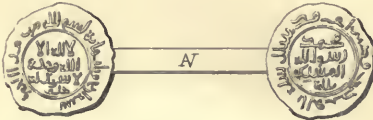
JOHN EVANS.



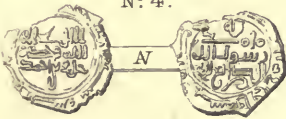
N° 1.



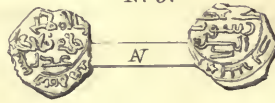
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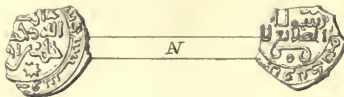
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N° 4.



N° 5.



N° 6.

J. Cleghorn, del et Sculp.

VII.

COINS OF SEISTÂN.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 28th, 1858.]

AT the last meeting of the Numismatic Society, I exhibited some gold coins from Col. Sir H. C. Rawlinson; but, as I believe, I stated at the time, I had only received them the same day, and had, therefore, not had time to attempt decyphering them. Since then, I have examined them carefully, and as they turn out to be more curious than I had anticipated, I propose to give the Society, this evening, a brief description of them.

I stated, when I exhibited them previously, that they had been lately forwarded to Col. Rawlinson from Seistân, a district of Eastern Persia, which has been little visited by travellers, and about which, therefore, we know comparatively little.

The result of my examination is, that the coins, thirteen in number, belong to the following classes of dynasties, in the following chronological order:—

1. One *Samanide*, *Mansur ben Nuh*, A.H. 361, A.D. 972.
2. Nine *Soffaride*, of which one belongs to *Taher*, ten to *Khalf ben Ahmed*, A.H. 334—375, A.D. 946—985.
3. One *Ghaznavide*, *Mahmud* of Ghazna, A.H. 418, A.D. 1028.

With regard to the first of these, *Mansur ben Nuh*, it is a gold coin in very perfect preservation, and was struck

at Bokhara in the year of the Hejra, 361, corresponding with A.D. 972.

Obv.—

لله - محمد رسول الله - المطيع لله - منصور بن نوح

Round.—محمد رسول الله أرسله etc.

Rev.—First general symbol; above which, لعدا

below, الملك المظفر

Round.—etc. ضرب ببخارا

A.H. 361—A.D. 972.

Mansur was the *seventh* Prince of the *Samanian* dynasty, one of the earliest that arose on the first decline of the Khaláfat. These princes, of whom there has been found, not only in Asia, but along the Baltic—in the islands of that sea—and even in England, at Cuerdale, and elsewhere, a considerable quantity of money, ruled over part of Central Asia between the years A.H. 261—389, A.D. 874—998, having for part of that period their chief capital at Samarkand. A large number of other places of mintage, however, occur, such as Bokhara, Shash, Balkh, Badakhshan, Nishápur, Enderabe, Ferghana, etc. It is not at all, therefore, contrary to probability, that coins of one of these rulers should be found in the province of Seistân not more than 300 to 400 miles from Bokhara.

I may add, that though the silver coins of the Samanian princes are very numerous—those in gold are rare—and that I have not as yet met with any specimen of the same date in collections at home or abroad.

With regard to the next piece, which I have assigned to the Soffaride or Taheride dynasties, I am ready to admit that there are some grounds for doubt whether this attribution can be maintained; at the same time, I am not

aware of any other dynasty to whom it can with more probability be ascribed. The chief difficulty consists in the legends, which are anything but satisfactory.

The *Obv.* is apparently —

الطايع لله - الحسين بن طاهر

The *Rev.* is clearly —

له - محمد - رسول - الله - ع

The margin is entirely cut off.

Pl. No. 1.

No date remaining on the coin, it is of course impossible to assign the exact period when this money was struck; but as the Khalif's name, *Al Tai*, is perfectly legible, I have no doubt it must have been between A.H. 363 (A.D. 974) and A.H. 381 (A.D. 991). It is a much more difficult point to determine who was the striker of it; and upon this question I am not at present able to give any decided opinion. In character of workmanship, and date, it is nearly connected with the coins we are about to notice of *Khalf ben Ahmed*. I am not, however, aware of any prince of Seistân who bore the name of *Tûher*.

As we are not acquainted with the names of any of the princes who preceded or followed *Khalf*, it is quite possible that this man may have been ruler of that district a few years before *Khalf* obtained the power.

About the next coin, No. 3, I admit I have been long in doubt; and when I read the paper to the Society six months ago, I stated my belief, that it must belong to one of the princes of the *Soffaride* dynasty — one of the smaller ruling families which made their appearance in Oriental history in the fourth century of the Khâlifât. I expressed, too, a doubt whether or not it might not be classed with the coins of *Noh ben Nasr*, the fifth prince of the *Samanides*, who ruled at Bokhara between A.H. 331 — 343, A.D.

943—954. These doubts are now dispelled, as I am now able to read on the *obverse* the name of *Khalf*, the ruler of Seistân, of whose coins I have this day exhibited to the Society some of the best specimens.¹

The legends are as follow :—

Obv. —

لا اله الا - الله وحده - لا اله الا - لاشريك له - خلف

Marg.— ضرب اربع وثلاثين وثلثمائة

A.H. 334.

Several letters are left out in this inscription, but the date is sufficiently clear.

Rev.— مہمد - رسول الله - المستکفی - بلله

Margin.—Apparently the remainder of the Second Symbol, commencing with *ارسله بالهدی*, etc., etc. — Pl. No. 2.

There can be no doubt that the name *خلف*, the letters of which are very small, refer to *Khalf*, to whom, also, the following coins belong.

With regard to *Khalf ben Ahmed*, to whom I have attributed this coin, it is known that he ruled in Sejistân, or Seistân, during the 4th century of the Hejra. They have considerable interest, from the light they thus throw upon a very obscure portion of Oriental history, and on a district about which we have few, if any, records; and also from the fact, that no other coins of this Prince have been published in any of the many works which record the Oriental treasures of the European museums. I may

¹ Mr. Thomas attributes this coin to *Hussain ben Tâhir*, a contemporary of *Khalf ben Ahmed*, whose identification will be found in full detail in the forthcoming number of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, in a paper on the coins of the kings of Ghazni.

state, too, what indeed the members of the society are able to judge from their own inspection, that the coins are in a perfectly unaltered condition, and though, in some instances, partially broken or defaced, have no appearance of having been injured by circulation. They would seem, indeed, with the exception of occasional fractures, to be as nearly as possible, as when they left the die. As the inscriptions are generally nearly the same, I will not occupy the time of the society by a separate description of each specimen, but will content myself with stating the principal features of the whole collection, and with throwing together at the end of the paper, for the information of Oriental students, all the inscriptions on each coin in one list.

The usual inscription is, on the —

Obv.—The name of the Khalif, and then—

خلف بن احمد - جدل

Kholf ben Ahmed.

And on the

Rev.—The usual inscription, Muhammed is the Prophet of God, with the date.

The names of three Khalifs who reigned in succession are found upon them; those of *Al-Mostakfi-lillah*, A.H. 333—334, A.D. 944—946; *Al-Moti-lillah*, A.H. 334—363, A.D. 946—974; and *Al-Tai-lillah*, A.H. 363—381, A.D. 974—991. The dates of A.H. 360, 366, 375 (A.D. 971, 977, 985) are distinctly legible; on others, there are other individual numeral words, but none sufficiently complete for us to be perfectly sure of the year. As, however, the first-named Khalif, *Al-Mostakfi*, only reigned part of two years (namely, A.D. 944—946), we are able to determine, with considerable accuracy, the date of the

commencement of the series. If then, A.H. 333, A.D. 946, be taken as the beginning of the rule of the dynasty, we know, at least, that Kholf was still on the throne, A.H. 375, A.D. 971, 42 years subsequently; and we have, therefore, evidence capable of proof from these coins, that the dynasty to which he belonged, endured at least as long as this. The only place of mintage is *Seistân*, which is of some interest, as showing how purely a local currency this was. Indeed, it is this very limitation of its sphere, which has, doubtless, rendered these coins themselves unknown. This name may be quite distinctly read on one of the coins, and can be inferred from part of the word which occurs on another.

The well-known Oriental history of the *Khalásat al Akhbár*, gives the following account of this Prince—

“In the year A.H. 353, Kholf, the son of Ahmed, descended by the mother’s side from the Sufariah or race of *Leis ibn Omar*, being compelled, by the revolt of one of his principal subjects, to abandon the province of *Seistân*, now sought the assistance of *Amir Mansur*, and receiving from him an ample supply of troops and treasure, was enabled to return to his capital, and to resume, with additional lustre, his authority in the territory of *Nemniz*. This Kholf, the son of Ahmed, is represented at the same time as equally adorned and distinguished by his acquirements in all the learning of his age and country, by the liberality and benevolence of his mind, and by his unbounded patronage of genius and science, however exhibited” (Price, vol. ii. 243).

We further learn, from a subsequent passage, that Kholf was living as late as A.H. 394, in which year he incurred the wrath of *Mahmud of Ghazna*, then the chief ruler of Asia, West of the Indus, who ultimately defeated

him, and shut him up in the fortress of Jurgán where he died, probably soon after; but the date is not given.

The last coin of this collection is a very well preserved one, of the famous Mahmud of Ghazna. It is, like the rest, in gold, and was struck at Ghazna in A.H. 418, A.D. 1039. It is not unlike several published by Mr. Edward Thomas, in his memoir on the Kings of Ghazna. As Mahmud reigned from A.H. 388—421, A.D. 998—1030, it must have been issued near the close of the eventful reign of that celebrated conqueror.

The coin bears on the *Obverse* in the *area*, the usual legend, "There is no God but God, and He has no equal," and the name of the Khalif, "*Al Kader Billah*," whose reign extended to the unusual length of forty years, and synchronizes exactly with the whole of that of Mahmud.

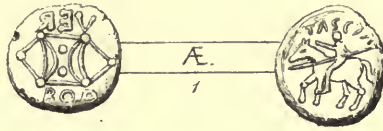
Round the *inner circle* is the date, A.H. 418, and the place of mintage, *Ghazna*; and on the *outer circle*, is a legend, taken from the xxx Surah of the Koran, ver. 4, 5, to the effect—"That dominion, both past and future, is of God, and in *that* day the faithful shall rejoice in the aid of the Lord."

On the *Reverse* is the usual statement that Mohammed is the Prophet of God, and on the *margin*, a longer legend, made up of two selections from Surah ix. ver. 33, and lxi. ver. 9, of the Koran, to the effect—"Mohammed, the Apostle of God, whom He sent with instruction and the true faith, that he might exalt it above all other creeds, even though unbelievers be adverse thereto."

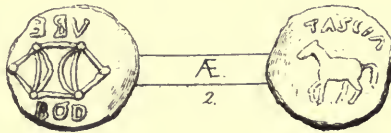
With the transcript of the legends on each specimen, which here follow, I conclude what I have at present to say of the small but curious collection of coins, which Sir H. C. Rawlinson has placed in my hands.

LEGENDS ON COINS OF KHOLF BEN AHMED.

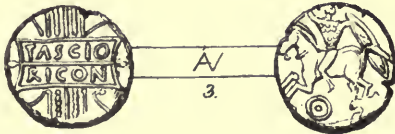
4. *Obv.*— محمد - رسول - الله - ع
Marg.— لا اله الا الله - وحده لا شريك له
Rev.— المطيع لله - خلف بن احمد - عدل
Marg.— ضرب بسجستان - سنة ست ستين - وثلثمائة
 Pl. No. 3.
5. *Obv.*— لله - محمد - رسول الله - الطابع لله
Marg.— Illegible, but probably part of Second Symbol.
Rev.— لا اله الا - الله وحده - خلف بن احمد
Marg.— نه خمس و - سبعين وثلثمائة
 A.H. 375.—Pl. No. 4.
6. *Obv.*— محمد - رسول - الله - م
Marg.— Nearly obliterated, but part of First Symbol.
Rev.— المطيع لله - خلف بن احمد - عدل
Marg.— . . . ست و خمسين - وثلثمائه
 A.H. 365.—Pl. No. 5.
7. *Obv.*— . . . رسول الله - الطابع لله - 
Marg.— . . . هادا الد هم - . . .
Rev.—
 * لا اله . . . - الله وحده . . . - خلف بن احمد . . .
Marg.— . . . وسبعين . . .
 Pl. No. 6.
8. *Obv.*— محمد - رسول - الله - . . . ع
Marg.— Part of First Symbol —
 . . . له وحده لا شريك . . .
Rev.— المطيع لله - خلف بن احمد - عدل
Marg.— ضرب بسجستان - . . . ثلثمائة
 Sejistan, A.H. 3—.



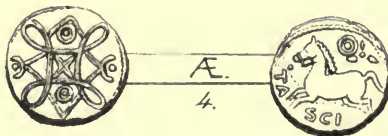
Æ.
1



Æ.
2.



Æ.
3.



Æ.
4.

COINS OF TASCIOVANVS.



9. *Obv.*—الله - محمد - رسول - الله - خلف

Marg.—Probably part of First Symbol.

Rev.—لا اله الا - الله وحده - لاشريك له

Marg.—Date? but nearly gone.

10. *Obv.*—الله - رسول - محمد

Marg.—Gone.

Rev.—المطيع لله

Marg.—Gone.

VIII.

ON SOME COINS OF TASCIOVANUS, WITH THE LEGEND "VER. BOD."

[Read before the Numismatic Society, March 25th, 1858.]

ON the 23rd of May, 1850, Mr. Roach Smith presented to this Society casts of a copper coin found in Suffolk, on the borders of Essex, bearing on the obverse an ornament, partly formed of two crescents back to back, with an inscription partly retrograde, then supposed to be VRE above the ornament, and RCI below; the device of the reverse being a horse, walking, with the legend TASCI. This coin was commented upon by Mr. Beale Poste, in the *Journal of the Archæological Association*, Vol. VII. p. 22, who made out the legend to be VREIS R—which,

in conjunction with the TASCI on the reverse, he expounded as meaning, *Prasutagus, Rex Tasciovanus*, "Prasutagus, King and Ruler," and regarded the coin as finally establishing the titular sense of TASCIO, as sovereign or ruler.

In some remarks upon Mr. Poste's Coins of Cunobeline, and of the Ancient Britons, which were published by me in the pages of the Numismatic Chronicle (Vol. XIV. p. 126), I ventured, from the singularity of the weight, type, and workmanship of the coin, to throw some doubts on its authenticity; but maintained that, even supposing it to be genuine, the inscription VRE RSI had yet to be explained. I must now confess, that my doubts with respect to the authenticity of the coin, have proved to be entirely unfounded, and that I was in error in supposing it otherwise than genuine. But this is not the only error that has now to be rectified, as from the two specimens of the same class lately discovered, it is evident that the legend of the obverse was misread on Mr. Roach Smith's coin.

In the accompanying Anastatic plate, I have given, I hope, faithful representations of two out of the four coins of this class, that are at present known; they are both in the National collection. the third in that of Mr. Roach Smith, and the fourth in my own collection.

On the obverse of each is an ornament, formed of two crescents, back to back, their cusps terminating in four of the angles of an elongated hexagon. On the first coin the legend is distinctly VER, retrograde above the ornament (in which two pellets are inserted between the crescents), and BOD below. On the other coins, the legend is VRE (retrograde) BOD, the more perfect preservation of the coin No. 2, enabling us to correct the

reading of the specimen that was formerly exhibited by Mr. Roach Smith, which is of the same type.

The reverses present us with two types, that of No. 1 and of my own coin, being a horseman with a spear to the left, and the legend, TASCIA. That of No. 2 and Mr. Roach Smith's coin, being a horse without a rider, and the same legend. They are all of brass or copper, and their weights are 57 grs., 52 grs., 23 grs., and 64 grs. respectively.

Three of the coins are stated to have been found in a barrow in Suffolk. The fourth, as I have before remarked, to have been found in Suffolk, on the borders of Essex.

The questions suggested to my mind by the examination of these coins, are, first, is there anything in the type, workmanship, or inscriptions, such as would lead to the conclusion that the word TASCIA upon them, must be regarded in some other light than as representing Tasciovanus the father of Cunobeline? And secondly, in what manner is the inscription VER or VRE BOD to be interpreted?

Now with regard to the types of these coins; it is true that the ornament on the obverse bears a considerable general resemblance to that which appears upon some of the silver coins of the Iceni,¹ and on the gold coins found in Norfolk (Hawkins, No. 2), and some of the gold coins of Addedomarus (Num. Chron. Vol. xviii. p. 155), and, therefore, suggests a probability, that these are coins of the Iceni, and, in consequence, not to be classed with the other coins bearing the name of Tasciovanus. But it by no means follows that this is the case; on the contrary, I have shown some eight or nine years ago (Numismatic Chronicle Vol. xii. p. 127), how nearly the types of the Icenian coins

¹ See Num. Chron. Vol. xv. p. 93.

are allied to those of coins of Tasciovanus; and the discovery of the present coins with TASCIA upon them, and with a type very similar to that on the Icenian coins, is now only an additional instance of a resemblance already known. The provenance of these coins in Suffolk, upon the borders, or even within the bounds of the supposed territory of the Iceni, does not assist the hypothesis, that these are not coins of Tasciovanus, but only goes to prove that his dominions abutted upon, or even comprized some portion of the Icenian territory. I have, indeed, heard of an instance of one of the coins inscribed TASCIO RICON, having been found near Norwich, and possess one found at St. Ives. On all the silver Icenian coins, there are, moreover, remains of the wreath (the badge of the derivation of the type), running at right angles to the hexagonal ornament, containing the crescents, and a sort of leaflets, springing out from the angles. These are both wanting on the coins now under consideration, and the ornament upon them bears as close, if not a closer resemblance, to the centre portion of that on one of the coins of Verulamium struck by Tasciovanus, as to that on the Icenian coins. A representation of this type is given in the Pl. (No. 4), from an imperfect specimen in my own collection, restored in part, from Ruding, Pl. v. No. 5. The reverse of this piece is also a horse to the left, with the legend, TASCI. In Stukeley, Pl. xiii. No. 5, is engraved a coin, which, though not at present known, may, possibly, have been in existence in Stukeley's time, and which much more nearly resembles these coins; it cannot, however, legitimately be brought forward in evidence. As to the horse on the reverse, it is a common type on coins of Tasciovanus in all metals; the horseman is also a favorite device, though I am not

aware of any instance where he is armed with a spear in a similar manner, to what he is on No. 1.

There is nothing, therefore, in the type of these coins, that is in any way irreconcilable with their being the produce of the mint of Tasciovanus.

With regard to the workmanship, there can be no doubt that its character is very peculiar and very different from that of some of the coins of Tasciovanus. The horses, more especially, are tamer, and drawn with less spirit, than those usually found on his coins. There is, however, so wide a range in the art displayed upon the different pieces struck both under Tasciovanus and Cunobeline, their workmanship varying from the most barbarous style (such as Ruding, App. Pl. xxix. 9, and Akerman, Pl. xxiv. 16), to one nearly approaching that of contemporary Roman coins (such as Ruding, Pl. v. 34 and 17), that we cannot say that there is anything in the workmanship of these pieces to preclude the possibility of their having been struck under Tasciovanus. If their style does not closely resemble that of any of the known coins of this monarch, it certainly comes no nearer to that of any other class of British coins, and is entirely different in feeling and character from that of the silver Icenian coins, the ornament on which approximates in general form, though, by no means, in the minor details, to that on the obverse of these coins. The same may be said of the weight of the coins, which is nearly equally anomalous with the workmanship. But does their inscription militate against the hypothesis that they were struck by Tasciovanus? Most assuredly not; for we find TASCIA upon them, which, in all other cases, there are reasonable grounds for supposing to represent his name, and his name alone, being found only upon his coins or those of his sons, Cunobeline and Epaticcus. Its con-

junction with VER-BOD forms only an addition to a series of similar inscriptions, where the name of Tascia is found in combination with apparently the name of some town, as TASCIA—VER (for Verulamium), TASCIO-SEGO (for Segontium), TASCIO-RICON (for the name of some town, probably unknown, and which I cannot agree with Mr. Haigh¹ in thinking to have been Uriconium).

A specimen of this latter class of coins, which was found at St. Ives, is given as No. 3 on the Plate and will serve still farther to illustrate the analogy of the types of the coins under consideration with those of other recognized coins of Tasciovanus.

My answer, then, to the first question propounded is, that there is nothing in the type, workmanship, or inscriptions on these coins inconsistent with their attribution to Tasciovanus.

The second question, in what manner is the inscription VER or VRE-BOD to be interpreted is not so readily answered. It would not be fair upon my part to forestal the school of antiquaries, who disbelieve in the existence of Tasciovanus, and regard his name as a mere title, or I might at once suggest, that we had here on the first type the name and titles of "the female Vergobrete, Boadicea the Ruler," and on the second, the joint names of "Prasutagus or Vreisutagus and Boadicea the Rulers," the one type having been struck before and the other after the decease of Prasutagus. I might also point out how the finding in Suffolk confirmed this attribution, and how the horseman with the spear, on the reverse of the first coin, typified the masculine spirit of Boadicea ; but I will refrain from occupying another's ground, and acknowledge that I

¹ Num. Chron. Vol. iv. p. 27.

have no solution of the legend to offer that can be based on a surer foundation than that of the merest conjecture.

When, however, we meet with such inscriptions upon ancient British coins as TASCIA VERBOD, TASCIO RICON, etc., we must be content either to receive a hypothetical interpretation, founded upon historical and numismatic analogy, or else to leave the interpretation of such legends entirely in suspense. If adopted "without prejudice" to any future discoveries, the former course is perhaps the more satisfactory, though, beyond doubt, the latter is the safer plan. An explanation of a difficulty, even if erroneous, may sometimes form a stepping-stone to a true solution, so that I have the less reluctance in offering the following interpretation of the legend now before us.

It appears to me, then, that the name of some town may have been intended by the VER BOD upon the coins, but whether that of Verulamium, with the addition of some distinguishing title commencing with Bod, or that of some other town which may formerly have existed, with some such name as Verbodunum, is a matter for further conjecture. The probabilities are rather against its having been intended for Verulamium, as in that case the transposition of VRE for VER, which occurs on three out of the four coins, could hardly have occurred with even such rude and barbarous workmanship. In favour of the latter hypothesis, is the fact that we have already the names of several British towns commencing with Ver besides that of Verulamium, as Verlucio, Verometum, Verteræ, Viroconium, Virosidum, in Britain, and Verbinum and Virodunum, in Gallia Belgica, so that such a name as Verbodunum would be borne out by analogy, both with these and such names as Cambodunum, Camulodunum, Branadunum, Maridunum, Burgodunum, etc. It will also

be borne in mind, that a goddess, Verbeia was worshipped in Britain,¹ an altar inscribed VERBEIAE SACRVM having been discovered at Ilkley, in Yorkshire (Olicana). If it were then from the Celtic divinity Camulus² that Camulodunum received its name, we should here have a Verbodunum receiving its name in like manner from the goddess Verbeia. Verbeia has, however, been supposed to have been a local nymph or goddess personifying the river Wharfe, which runs by the place where this altar was found. That there is no mention of such a place as Verbodunum or Riconium (assuming such a place to be typified by the RICONI of the coins), is the less surprising, when we consider that it is quite as improbable, that the names of all the British towns should have been recorded by the Roman geographers as that those of all the British princes should have been chronicled by the Roman historians. Of the princes whose names appear upon the coins, but few are mentioned in history; we find, indeed, the names of Commius, Cunobeline, and probably Dubnovellaunus; but who has ever read of Tasciovanus, Eppillus, Addedomaros, Tincomius or Epaticcus, and the many others whose names we are as yet unable to complete. The supposition that VER BOD represents the name of a town, is moreover, as I have before incidentally remarked, supported by the analogy of the coins reading TASCIA VER, undoubtedly struck at Verulam, and those reading TASCIO SEGO, which, especially since the discovery of the gold coin of Epaticcus, there is good reason for supposing to have been struck at Segontium.

¹ Gough's Camden vol. iii. p. 239 and 289; Weight's Celt, Roman, and Saxon, p. 295.

² See Lelewel Type Gaulois, sect. 115; Gough's Camden, vol. ii. p. 122, etc.

Such, then, is the conjectural hypothesis I venture to throw out; and those who adopt it in preference to leaving the question entirely in suspense, will regard these coins as having been struck under Tasciovanus, at some town within his dominions, whose name they will, for the present, consider to have been Verbodunum, until further discoveries either confirm or lead them to change their opinion.

JOHN EVANS.

MISCELLANEA.

(The following, taken from the American "*Historical Magazine*," Vol. I., No. 10, may be regarded as a supplement to Ruding's *Account of Colonial Money*.)

An American Coin, or Medal was issued in 1776, an inch and a half in diameter; on one side was inscribed, in a circular ring near the edge, CONTINENTAL CURRENCY, 1776, within the ring, a rising sun, with the word FUGIO at the side, shining upon a dial, under which was the motto MIND YOUR BUSINESS. On the reverse were thirteen small circles joined together like the rings of a chain, on each of which was inscribed the name of some one of the thirteen States: on another ring, within these, was inscribed AMERICAN CONGRESS, and in the centre, WE ARE ONE. No coins were ever in circulation, as currency, of this type; but copies of the Medal are extant struck in white metal.¹

In 1783, there were coined at Annapolis, in Maryland, Shillings, Sixpences, and three-pences; they bore on the obverse the inscription, J. CHALMERS, ANNAPOLIS, around a wreath, in which are two hands clasped. On the reverse, ONE SHILLING 1783, inclosed by a circle; in the centre of the coin are the figures of two birds with a branch in their beaks.

These coins are quite rare, and are seldom to be found, even in the locality where they were coined.

There is, in the collection of the writer, a copper coin, believed to be *unique*, of nearly the size of the half-dollar. Obverse, MASSACHUSETTS STATE, with a pine tree, in the centre of the coin. Reverse, LIBERTY AND VIRTUE, 1776, a female seated on a globe holding in her right hand an olive leaf, in her left a staff. Of this date there is also a copper coin the size of a half-cent, having on one side a Janus head, and on the reverse GODDESS OF LIBERTY,

¹ A medal of this type, in white metal was procured by H. G. Somerby, Esq., while in England in 1853, and presented by him to M. A. Stickney, Esq., of Salem, in whose collection the writer saw it.

1776.² The die for this and the preceding coin, is believed to have been cut by that well known patriot of the Revolution, Col. Paul Revere, who was by trade a goldsmith and engraver.³

A copper coin of the size of a half-cent, supposed to have been struck at this time (1776), has upon one side thirteen stars, which run parallel to and are equi-distant from each other. Upon the reverse are the letters U. S. A., the s being of larger size and partly extending across the other letters.

Another copper coin, called the Columbia Token, without date, of about the size of a dime has on the obverse a head with the word COLUMBIA; reverse, a female figure seated, holding a balance; of this there are three varieties.

The most common of the so-called Washington Cents, bears on the obverse a laureated head with the inscription WASHINGTON AND INDEPENDENCE, 1783. Reverse, a wreath with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ONE CENT. Another of the same date, with a similar head, has on the reverse a figure of Liberty seated, holding in her right hand a branch of olive, and in her left a staff surmounted by a liberty cap, with the words UNITED STATES above.

In 1783 a cent was issued having in the centre of the obverse an eye, with rays diverging from it and surrounded by thirteen stars, encircling which are the words, NOVA CONSTELLATIO, the reverse bears a wreath of laurel inclosing the letters U. S.; around the coin is the legend, LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA, with the date, 1786.

In 1776, was coined a New York cent; the obverse bears a bust supposed to have been intended for General Washington in the costume of the Continental Army; encircling it is the motto

² In the collection of M. A. Stickney, Esq.

³ Paul Revere and Nathaniel Hurd, of Boston, Amos Doolittle, of New Haven, and an Englishman, named Smithers, in Philadelphia, were the only engravers in America at that time (1775). Hurd engraved as early as 1760. Revere began a little later. In 1766, he engraved a picture emblematic of the repeal of the Stamp act. This, and a caricature, called the Seventeen Rescindors, were very popular, and had an extensive sale. He engraved and published a print in 1770, representing the "Boston Massacre," and in 1774 he engraved another of a similar size, representing the landing of the British troops in Boston. In 1775, he engraved the plates, made the press, and printed the bills of the paper money ordered by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts.—*Lossing, Vol. I, p. 317.*

Feb. 2, 1781. The Government of Massachusetts paid to Paul Revere, of Boston, for engraving a seal under the Constitution of the State, £8 in silver, £15 of the State paper money, of the *new emission*, and £600 of the old emission.—*Mass. Records.*

One Spanish milled dollar was equal to forty dollars of the old emission of paper money, at this time; and one dollar and seven eighths of a dollar of the new emission was equal to one dollar of silver.—*J. B. Felt.*

NON VI VIRTUTE VICI. The reverse has the figure of Liberty, seated on a pedestal, holding in her right hand a staff surmounted by a liberty-cap, and in her left the scales of justice; around the coin are the words NEO EBORACENSIS, with the date, in the exergue, 1786.

The Vermont Cents were coined for four successive years—one variety has on the obverse an eye with rays extending from it which are divided by thirteen stars; around the coin are the words QUARTA DECIMA STELLA; reverse, the sun rising from behind the mountains, a plough in the foreground, with the legend VERMONT ENTIUM RES PUBLICA, with the date, 1785. Another type has, upon the obverse, a poorly cut head with the words VERMONT AUCTORI; on the reverse, INDE ET LIB. with the date, 1788. Another with the same legend, reads ET LIB INDE, 1788.

The Connecticut Cents bear dates 1785, 1786 and 1787. The obverse has a head with the words AUCTORI CONNEX: on the reverse a figure of Liberty holding a staff in one hand, and an olive branch in the other, surrounded by the motto INDE ET LIB: and the date. There are many varieties of this cent, all of which are very poorly executed.

There is a rare cent of the following description. Obverse, a laureated head with the inscription AUCTORI: PLEBIS. Reverse a female seated; at her right hand a globe, on her left an anchor on which she is reclining; legend, INDE: ET. LIBER. 1787.

Without date, is a Cent having on one side the motto UNANIMITY IS THE STRENGTH OF SOCIETY, encircling a hand holding a scroll, on which is subscribed OUR CAUSE IS JUST. Reverse, fifteen stars in the form of a triangle; on the stars are indented the initials of the several States, Kentucky heading the column. This was struck at Lancaster, England, in 1791, for circulation in America, and was called the KENTUCKY CENT.

The New Jersey Cents bear dates 1786, 1787, and 1788, of several different types varying slightly from each other; on the obverse a shield surrounded by the legend E PLURIBUS UNUM; on the reverse, the State Arms, a horse's head and a plough, with NOVA CAESARAE, 1786.

A rare copper coin of 1787 has upon the obverse a female figure in a sitting posture, holding in one hand a spread banner, and in the other a balance; around the coin is inscribed IMMUNIS COLUMBIA, 1787. On the reverse, a spread Eagle with the legend E PLURIBUS UNUM.

In 1787, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ordered from its mint, a copper coin having on one side an Indian with his bow and arrow, near his forehead a star—around the coin the word COMMONWEALTH; on the other side the American Eagle holding

in his right talon an olive branch, in the left a bunch of arrows, on its breast a shield on which is inscribed the word CENT, around the edge of the coin MASSACHUSETTS, 1717. Half cents of the same type were struck.¹ This coinage was continued for two years, but upon the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibited the several States from coining money, the mint was abolished.² A few thousand dollars had been struck in cents and halves, but without any profit arising from it.

A New York Cent of 1787, has upon the obverse an Indian standing with a raised tomahawk in his right hand, and in his left a bow; encircling the coin is the inscription LIBER NATUS LIBERTATUM DEFENDO. On the reverse are the arms of the State of New York, with the date 1787 and the motto EXCELSIOR. Another type has the same obverse, but bears on the reverse an eagle standing on a half globe with the inscription NEO EBORACUS EXCELSIOR, 1787.

In 1787, the General Government ordered that their coin should bear the following devices. On one side, thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the centre with the words UNITED STATES around it, and in the circle WE ARE ONE. On the reverse, a dial with the hours expressed upon it, with FUGIO on the left, and the date, 1787, on the right; a meridian sun above the dial, and, below it, the words MIND YOUR BUSINESS.

In 1791, the celebrated Washington Cent was issued bearing a well-cut bust of Washington in military costume, around which is inscribed WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. On the reverse a spread eagle with upraised wings; eight stars below a circle of clouds; in the right talon of the eagle a branch of olive, in his left a bunch of arrows; below the figure the words ONE CENT. This type is of the greatest rarity. Another variety bears the same style of head and inscription; the eagle on the reverse is much larger than the first mentioned, and holds in his beak a scroll on which is inscribed UNUM E PLURIBUS — over its head the words ONE CENT; in his right talon a branch of olive and in his left a bunch of thirteen arrows — on the outer edge of the coin is indented UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

¹ Oct. 17, 1786. A vote was passed by the Massachusetts Assembly to establish a mint; and 70,000 dollars of cents and half cents were ordered to be made. Part of the works and machinery for the mint was erected on Boston Neck, and a part at Dedham.

² One section of the U. S. Constitution provides that no state should "coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts."

In the collection of the United States Mint is a very remarkable gold coin, equal in value to a doubloon; it was coined in New York by Blasher, whose name it bears. Obverse, a range of hills, sun rising behind them; in front a representation of the sea; encircling this, the inscription *NOVA EBORACA. COLUMBIA. EXCELSIOR.* Reverse, a spread eagle surrounded by a wreath, outside of which is *UNUM E PLURIBUS*, with the date 1787.

A copper coin or Medal, was struck in 1792 of about the size of a half dollar, having a fine cut bust of Washington in military costume, around the coin, *G. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. I. 1792.* Reverse, a spread eagle with fifteen stars, and *UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.* A few coins were struck in silver from this die; they are known as the Washington half-dollars.

Bearing date 1794, is a cent of the usual size with the inscription on the obverse *TALBOT ALLUM & LEE, NEW YORK. ONE CENT.* Device, a ship under full sail. Reverse, a full length figure of Liberty, holding a staff surmounted by a liberty cap in her right hand; with her left she supports a rudder at her side. A bale of merchandise on her right. Legend, *LIBERTY & COMMERCE, 1794.* Another variety bears date 1795. The first is engraved in "O'Callaghan's History of New York."

Besides the Washington Cents, previously mentioned, are the following: Obverse, bust of Washington. Legend, *WASHINGTON PRESIDENT, 1791.* Reverse, *LIVERPOOL HALF PENNY*; device, Ship under full sail.

Another, same obverse as the preceding. Reverse, *HALF PENNY, 1793, Ship under full sail.*

Another, bust; *GEORGE WASHINGTON.* Reverse, *LIBERTY & SECURITY, 1795.* Device, spread eagle over the American Shield, on which are emblazoned the stars and stripes.

Another, *GEORGE WASHINGTON* — having a finely executed bust of Washington, but without date. Reverse, the American Eagle over a shield which bears the stars and stripes. On the edge of the coin *AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRES'D OF ALL NATIONS.*

Another of larger size probably intended as a medal. Obverse, bust, *GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1796.* Reverse, *GEN'L OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES, 1775. RESIGN'D THE COMM'D, 1783. ELEC'D PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789. RESIGNED THE PRESIDENCY, 1796;* within a circle in the centre, military trophies and a banner on which is inscribed *REPUB: AMER:.* All of the above are finely executed, and specimens of them are quite rare.

Upon the establishment of a mint by the United States, in 1792, Congress passed a law that no copper coins, except the

cents and half cents, authorised by the act, should be current, thereby preventing the circulation of the English pennies, half-pennies and farthings, and also the copper coins of the several states, New York, Vermont, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts.¹

J. C.

THE WASHINGTON CENTS.

(From the "*American Historical Magazine*," Vol. I., No. 4.)

Herewith is a communication made to the "Pittsburg Morning Chronicle," in 1843, by Dr. Jonas R. McClintock, who was then the Chief Refiner of the United States Mint. As various and conflicting statements have appeared from time to time, respecting what is termed the "Washington Cent," this paper may (if not too long) be deemed worthy of insertion in the "Historical Magazine." Full reliance may be placed on the facts stated; they were furnished to Dr. McC., by the venerable Mr. Adam Eckfeldt, a most estimable gentleman, who had been engaged in the construction of the first machinery for the mint, and who had always held an office in the establishment until his voluntary retirement in the year 1839, on account of advanced age. During the most of the time he had filled the office of Chief Coiner. After his retirement from duty, and until his decease in 1852, he passed the most of his time at the mint, in which a room was allotted to his use. In that room I have passed many pleasant hours with him in interesting conversations about the early operations of the mint, as well as about matters of the "olden time" generally, of all which his recollections were very clear.

¹ The immense quantity of old copper money had become burdensome to the community; in addition to the coinage of several States, was the miserable worn-out English half pence. In 1749, the Government of Great Britain granted to the Colony of Massachusetts 653,000 ounces of silver and 10 tons copper which was received for redemption of paper money. The copper was in coins of George II. principally "Wood's half-pence,"—large quantities of them were melted up by founders. In 1854, a large hoard of the latter coins was found on excavating for the foundation of a block of warehouses in Congress street; they were buried several feet under ground.

Mr. Eckfeldt had reserved a few of these Washington Cents. The one, which I possess, was kindly presented to me by him several years before his decease. It is now before me as sharp and fresh as when it was first struck. The date is 1791; and it corresponds exactly with the description given by Dr. McClintock. Wax impressions of both the *Obverse* and the *Reverse* are furnished herewith; around the edge are the words, "United States of America."

RETSILLA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1857.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5th, 1843.

To the Editors of the Morning Chronicle.

In perusing your paper a few days since, I noticed a description of specimens of the "Washington Cent," said to be in possession of residents of your city, accompanied by a statement, that only thirteen similar pieces had been struck at the mint. I would have corrected the error at the time, had not business interposed, and am now induced to undertake the task, in view of the multiplied mistakes of a subsequent article, contained in the *Chronicle* of the 28th ultimo.

In the course of your latter observations on the subject, you introduce the story (perhaps true) of the discovery, some fourteen years ago, at Norfolk, Va., of *one hundred pounds* of copper coins, bearing the likeness of Washington, that had been imported from Birmingham, England, which, with the numerous resurrections of like character, that from time to time have been reported, is calculated to lead to the belief, that the cent in the possession of the Albany Institute, and those in the private collections of your citizens, are of like spurious origin.

The correspondent of the "*Albany Daily Advertiser*," it appears, expresses the opinion, "that neither of the specimens referred to, were taken from the die General Washington ordered to be broken,"—having been led to this conclusion, from what he assumes as a fact, "*that there were no cents coined in the United States until 1783.*"

The judgment expressed in the first part of the preceding paragraph, as well as the statement in the latter clause, will in the sequel be clearly demonstrated to be erroneous.

The cent preserved in the Albany Institute, is thus described, proving it to be a *fac-simile* of the pieces at Pittsburg, and presenting the distinguished marks of the genuine die. "It has on the front the bust of Washington, with the circular inscription, 'Washington President,' and below '1791;' on the reverse, is the American Eagle, with arrows in one claw, a leafy branch in the other, and a scroll issuing from his mouth; and supported on the shoulders, with the inscription, 'Unum E Pluribus;'" neither of the surfaces presenting stars.

The foregoing would have been more conclusive in relation to the true character of the specimen, if it had given the words, "United States of America," on the edge, and "one cent" (the denomination of the piece) on the reverse, which the genuine specimen presents.

You have here, a perfect likeness of *one* of the *two* designs for the cent of 1791, which has been ascertained by a careful comparison with a well authenticated sample in the cabinet of the U. S. Mint, from which I have taken a *matrix* in *fusible metal*, the accompanying impressions in wax having been thus obtained. These models, will enable the possessors of those interesting relics of the past century, to judge of their true or counterfeit character. (The writer here refers to the impressions in wax, which he has been so kind as to send. We regret that we cannot give an engraving of them, for the satisfaction of our readers.)

I have confined my remarks to but *one* of the *three* different designs of the Washington copper coins, prepared for the adoption of the Government, in consideration of the fact, that *it* is not only more generally known, but the *one*, on which the recent newspaper speculations have been founded.

To prevent, if possible, the destruction of any of the *three varieties* now in the keeping of the *curious* the following description, and fac-similes of specimens in the custody of the Treasury Department, are appended.

These cents were unquestionably coined at the periods indicated by their dates, and consequently *one*, and *two years* previous to the issue of the *first adopted* copper coinage from the presses of the mint in the latter part of 1793, under the provisions of the act of the preceding year.

The first cent of 1791, corresponds with the description already given. The second issue of 1791, has the same *obverse* as the first, with the exception of the absence of the date; the *reverse*, exhibiting a change in the model of the eagle, in the substitution of stars for the motto and scroll, and in the transfer of the *year* from its position below the bust to *this*, its opposite

surface — the words, "United States of America." being *milled* on its edge or circumference, as in the previous specimen.

The increased diameter of the "1792" cent, will readily distinguish it from the former two. It presents on one side, an enlarged bust, underneath which is the date 1792, and encircling which is the inscription, "G. Washington President, I: " and on the other surface, an Eagle, much larger, but of similar model to that of No. 2, the date being restored to the obverse, as in No. 1; and neither surface displaying the words, "one cent."

The *dies* from which these specimens were struck, were the only ones known as "experimental," (of the cent domination), and that were executed with the knowledge and consent of the public authorities. Others, it is true, were engraved, retaining the Washington head and coupling it with various devices, but without the countenance of the officers of the Treasury.

Nos. 4 and 5, are impressions from this spurious, or other unauthorized coinage, the history of which, it is found impossible to trace.

No. 4 presents on one side, the likeness of Washington, and bears the record, "George Washington, born Virginia, Feb. 11th, 1732," (old style,) and on the opposite "General of the American Armies 1775 — resigned 1783 — President of the United States 1789."

No. 5 is much larger, with the name and likeness of Washington, on the obverse, and the Eagle perched on the shield, overhung by the motto, "Liberty and Security;" on the reverse, the edge displaying the sentiment, "An Asylum for the oppressed of all nations."

These are but two representatives of a great variety of *unauthorized* coinage, now carefully cherished in the cabinets of Institutes and individuals, as the true impressions from the dies executed under the eye of Washington.

It may not prove uninteresting whilst engaged in discussing the subject of the "Washington cents" to refer briefly to their history.

At an early period after the establishment of the Government under the present Constitution, the question of a national coinage commenced to be agitated, and whilst the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress were deliberating on the matter, and prior to the passage of the law establishing the mint in April, 1792, artists were engaged, with the knowledge of the proper authorities, in devising models and sinking dies for their approval.

It was under this partial supervision, and antecedent to the completion of the mint, that Mr. Jno. Harper, (an extensive

manufacturer of saws), then located on the corner of Sixth and Cherry Streets, caused dies to be engraved under the direction of Mr. Robt. Birch, [Qu. Robert Scott?] and which were, it is believed, executed by a German artist in his employment, with the exception of the *lettering*, which in all probability was done by himself.

From these dies, all the Washington cents were struck; those of 1791 having been manufactured in the *cellar* of the premises occupied by Mr. Harper, on a press supposed to have been imported from Great Britain on his own account, and those of 1792 on a press fitted up in an *old coach* shop in Sixth street near Chesnut, and directly opposite Carpenter street, its site being at present occupied by a more modern building, appropriated to the manufacture and sale of coaches.

The latter press was manufactured at Mr. Harper's own expense, under the supervision of Mr. Adam Eckfeldt, who subsequently superintended the building of all the machinery of the mint, and finally became the chief coiner of that Institution.

The *planchets* used in both the authorized and unauthorized experimental coinage, were obtained from old stills, (the purest copper to be found at that period), the refining of copper ores having been very imperfectly understood.

There were more than *two hundred* of the experimental Washington cents stamped during the years 1791 and '92, at the place indicated in this city, the dies for which were severally rejected. The first "Liberty Head" cent without the "cap," derived from a French Medallion, was not adopted until the latter part of 1793, and circulated but little until the following year, when the "cap" was introduced and the *chain* that encircled the words "one cent" on the reverse, was abandoned for the *wreath of laurel*.

The various designs of the artist were discountenanced by both President and Congress, having been viewed as too close an imitation of the "Royal Master," from whose domination the people had so lately declared themselves free. The dies were thereupon secured, and destroyed, and the pieces manufactured withdrawn from the artist, not having been recognized as of any value by the laws. Of the number withdrawn many fortunately have been preserved as curiosities. It is very reasonably supposed that a quantity of these pieces were left in the hands of the engraver's friends, and in the possession of members of Congress, of which a number, no doubt, are the Pittsburg and Albany specimens.

The foregoing facts, connected as they are with the earliest

movements of one of the Departments of our Young Republic, and of which no record has heretofore been made, are rendered the more valuable from the knowledge that they have been derived from a contemporary of the master spirits of our Revolution. If in correcting the unintentional mistakes of the Press, it has been my privilege to rescue the smallest point of history from oblivion, my purpose will be fully realized.

J. R. Mc——.

En 1843, parut l' " Annonce d'un ouvrage sur *les médailles de l'ancienne Afrique*, par MM. Falbe et Lindberg," dont se souviendront sans doute encore ceux qui s'intéressent à la numismatique ancienne. L'annonce portait que le Roi de Danemark, alors Christian VIII, avait chargé MM. Falbe et Lindberg de préparer et de publier cet ouvrage ; on y donnait un aperçu des recherches de M. Lindberg sur les monnaies de Carthage, de la Numidie et de la Mauritanie, et un article sur les monnaies de Lixus y était joint comme specimen. Cette annonce contenait en même temps une invitation à MM. les directeurs de tous les cabinets publics et à MM. les propriétaires de collections particulières d'envoyer au cabinet royal de médailles à Copenhague des empreintes de monnaies appartenant à l'ouvrage.

M. Falbe, connu comme numismate habile, était resté longtemps à Tunis et à Athènes en qualité de consul danois et avait des relations très étendues en divers pays. M. Lindberg, par ses traités sur des inscriptions et des monnaies phéniciennes, s'était attiré l'attention des savans étrangers, et ce qu'il communiquait dans l'annonce faisait naître des espérances bien fondées. Les ambassadeurs et les consuls de Danemark s'étant aussi intéressés à l'entreprise, l'invitation eut un plein succès, et il arriva au cabinet de Copenhague un grand nombre d'empreintes (plus de 5000) avec les désignations y appartenantes de presque toutes les collections de quelque importance de l'Europe. Les deux auteurs se mirent aussitôt à l'examen de ces riches matériaux.

Mais bientôt des circonstances imprévues mirent empêchement au progrès de l'ouvrage. M. Lindberg fut nommé à des fonctions ecclésiastiques qui l'éloignèrent de la capitale et détournèrent son activité de l'ouvrage. M. Falbe mourut en 1849, et le travail cessa tout à fait. Enfin en 1857, M. Lindberg

était sur le point de le reprendre lorsque la mort vint aussi le ravir à la science.

Cependant le Gouvernement danois n'a pas voulu abandonner une entreprise scientifique qui avait déjà causé tant de travaux et de si grandes dépenses, et à laquelle on s'était intéressé à l'étranger avec tant d'empressement; c'est pour cette raison qu'il a chargé le sousigné d'achever et de publier l'ouvrage. Je ferai tous mes efforts pour que cet ouvrage réponde aux exigences actuelles de la science, et je compte employer à ce travail tout le temps dont je pourrai disposer.

Une suite d'années s'est écoulée depuis que le cabinet de Copenhague, grâce à l'annonce faite par MM. Falbe et Lindberg, reçut les empreintes de monnaies des collections de l'étranger. On a fait de nouvelles découvertes de monnaies africaines, et il n'y a pas de doute que les collections n'en aient reçu des pièces importantes pour l'ouvrage en question. Pour ne rien négliger de ce que pourrait contribuer à le rendre aussi complet que possible, je prends la liberté de m'adresser à MM. les directeurs ou propriétaires des collections qui ont déjà auparavant prêté leur assistance et de les supplier, au cas qu'ils aient acquis depuis des pièces qu'ils regardent comme inédites ou rares, ou qui se distinguent par leur conservation surtout sous le rapport des légendes puniques, de vouloir bien en faire remettre des empreintes au cabinet de Copenhague. Si dans d'autres collections qui n'ont pas encore contribué à l'ouvrage, il se trouvait de telles pièces, je me permets, dans l'intérêt de la science, de faire le même appel à la bienveillance de leurs possesseurs. Je n'ai pas besoin d'ajouter, qu'il est d'importance, que les empreintes soient bien distinctes et que le poids des monnaies soit indiqué.

Dans la première annonce on promettait un exemplaire de l'ouvrage, à titre de don, à qui aurait fait parvenir une centaine d'empreintes. Un nombre assez considérable de collections, tant publiques que particulières, ont pas leurs envois acquis des droits légitimes à recevoir un exemplaire dès que l'ouvrage paraîtra. Je m'estimerais heureux de pouvoir réussir à remplir cette promesse dans une époque pas trop éloignée.

L'ouvrage sera publié en français et contiendra les parties suivantes : 1. Cyrénaïque, 2. Syrtique, 3. Byzacène, 4. Zeugitane, 5. Numidie, et 6. Mauritanie. Ces parties paraîtront successivement dans l'espace de deux ou trois ans.

L. MÜLLER,

Copenhague, Mars, 1859.

Inspecteur du Cabinet Royal de Médailles.

1870

1. The first of the year was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

2. The second day was a little warmer, but still very cold.

3. The third day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

4. The fourth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

5. The fifth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

6. The sixth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

7. The seventh day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

8. The eighth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

9. The ninth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

10. The tenth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

11. The eleventh day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

12. The twelfth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

13. The thirteenth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

14. The fourteenth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

15. The fifteenth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

16. The sixteenth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

17. The seventeenth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

18. The eighteenth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

19. The nineteenth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

20. The twentieth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

21. The twenty-first day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

22. The twenty-second day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

23. The twenty-third day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

24. The twenty-fourth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

25. The twenty-fifth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

26. The twenty-sixth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

27. The twenty-seventh day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

28. The twenty-eighth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

29. The twenty-ninth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

30. The thirtieth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

31. The thirty-first day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

32. The thirty-second day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

33. The thirty-third day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

34. The thirty-fourth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

35. The thirty-fifth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

36. The thirty-sixth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

37. The thirty-seventh day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

38. The thirty-eighth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

39. The thirty-ninth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

40. The fortieth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

41. The forty-first day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

42. The forty-second day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

43. The forty-third day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

44. The forty-fourth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

45. The forty-fifth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

46. The forty-sixth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

47. The forty-seventh day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

48. The forty-eighth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

49. The forty-ninth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

50. The fiftieth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

51. The fifty-first day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

52. The fifty-second day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

53. The fifty-third day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

54. The fifty-fourth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

55. The fifty-fifth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

56. The fifty-sixth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

57. The fifty-seventh day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

58. The fifty-eighth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

59. The fifty-ninth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

60. The sixtieth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

61. The sixty-first day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

62. The sixty-second day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

63. The sixty-third day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

64. The sixty-fourth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

65. The sixty-fifth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

66. The sixty-sixth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

67. The sixty-seventh day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

68. The sixty-eighth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

69. The sixty-ninth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

70. The seventieth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

71. The seventy-first day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

72. The seventy-second day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

73. The seventy-third day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

74. The seventy-fourth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

75. The seventy-fifth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

76. The seventy-sixth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

77. The seventy-seventh day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

78. The seventy-eighth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

79. The seventy-ninth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

80. The eightieth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

81. The eighty-first day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

82. The eighty-second day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

83. The eighty-third day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

84. The eighty-fourth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

85. The eighty-fifth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

86. The eighty-sixth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

87. The eighty-seventh day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

88. The eighty-eighth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

89. The eighty-ninth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

90. The ninetieth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

91. The ninety-first day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

92. The ninety-second day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

93. The ninety-third day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

94. The ninety-fourth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

95. The ninety-fifth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

96. The ninety-sixth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

97. The ninety-seventh day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

98. The ninety-eighth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

99. The ninety-ninth day was a very warm day, with a heavy rain.

100. The hundredth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost.

IX.

NOTE ON SOME ROMAN COINS DISCOVERED IN A
HYPOCAUST AT WROXETER.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, April 28th, 1859.]

Temple-place, Strood, April 26th, 1859.

SIR,

By the kindness of Mr. Wright and Dr. Johnson, I am enabled to communicate to the Numismatic Society a list of 132 Roman coins, found under circumstances which invest them with particular interest.

You are doubtless aware, that excavations are being made upon the site of the Roman Uriconium, under a committee, from funds contributed by voluntary donations. The site was one of very unusual promise for exploration. Uriconium was one of the most important towns of Roman Britain, enclosing, I believe, upwards of 1000 acres within its walls. After its ruin, this wide extent of ground remained unoccupied, except to the comparatively small extent of the village of Wroxeter: the foundations, therefore, of the Roman buildings were left *in situ*. The plough and draining operations had, from time to time, disclosed here and there tessellated pavements, shafts and capitals of decorated columns, inscriptions, and coins innumerable, among which was the unique full-faced Carausius formerly in my Cabinet and now in the British Museum. From such antecedents, it was rightly judged that well-directed researches would be rewarded; and the result of the excavations up to this day (although not more than two acres have been examined)

is most encouraging. Of the full discoveries made I do not pretend to speak. They have been well reported from time to time. It is only to an episode in these researches to which I wish to direct the Society's attention, as one of particular interest and importance.

Mr. Wright states, that in the hypocaust, or one of the hypocausts, "of what appears to have been a splendid mansion, were found three skeletons; one of a person apparently crouching in a corner, the others stretched on the ground by the side of the wall. An examination of the skull of the person in the corner shows it to have been that of an old man. One, at least, of the others was a female. Near the old man lay a little heap of Roman copper coins, in such a manner as shewed they must have been contained in a confined receptacle; and a number of small iron nails lying among them, with traces of decomposed wood, leaves no doubt that this was a little box or coffer. We are justified, from all circumstances, in concluding, that in the midst of the massacre of the inhabitants of Roman Uriconium, these three persons, perhaps an old man and two terrified women, had sought to conceal themselves by creeping into the hypocaust, and perhaps they were suffocated there."

Mr. Wright, after giving some further details (which I need not here quote), remarks on the interest attached to this authenticated discovery, inasmuch as by it we learn what were the identical coins actually carried about by an inhabitant of this Roman town in Britain at the moment when the town was destroyed.

The catalogue I send herewith will give you full information on this point; and I am sure you will agree with us in thinking it is not without value.

The two earliest (chronologically), those of Tetricus and

Claudius Gothicus, and the latest, that of Valens, are much worn from circulation; and the coin of Constans is in much the same state. But the others, and they are all of the Constantine family, are comparatively fresh, and bear no marks of having been worn much, if at all, by traffic.

The worn condition of the coin of Valens indicates that the catastrophe which hastened the death of the three persons in the hypocaust, and probably destroyed the town, took place at some period during the reign of Valens, or a little subsequent to it. Now, it was in this very reign that Theodosius was sent into Britain to check the inroads of the Saxons and Picts, as well as to put down what appears to have been an internal insurrection (see Ammianus Marcellinus, lib. xxvii., xxviii.); and it is extremely probable that Uriconium may have been one of the towns which had, ere his arrival, been partially overthrown, and which was then restored by Theodosius. On this extremely interesting question, we may hope for fresh evidence from the excavations now being made.

I have stated, that the coins of the Constantine family appear as if but little affected by circulation. My opinion is, that they were portions of the vast quantities minted in the time of the emperors whose names they bear; but not issued until a considerable time had elapsed, probably not until the reign of Valens. The uniformity of type, and the prevalence of two places of coinage, Lugdunum (Lyons) and Augusta Trevirorum (Trèves), favour this conjecture.

C. ROACH SMITH.

To W. S. W. VAUX, ESQ., *President of the Numismatic Society.*

List of Coins (chiefly in small brass) found with the Skeletons in the Hypocaust at Wroxeter.

TETRICUS.

One of the Fides Militum type, much worn.

CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS.

Rev.—CONSECRATIIS. An eagle.

CONSTANTINVS MAXIMVS.

Obv.—CONSTANTINVS . MAX . AVG. Diademed or wreathed head to the right.

Rev.—GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers: between them, two standards, or (in three instances) a single standard.

*Mint Marks.*¹—P . CONST., 3; TR . P, 6; SL . C., 1; illegible, 3. Total, 13.

CONSTANS.

Rev.—FEL . TEMP . REPARATIO. The emperor standing in a galley, rowed by a Victory. (Much worn.)

CONSTANTINVS II.

Obv.—CONSTANTINVS . IVN . NOB . C. Head, to the right, laureated; bust in armour.

Rev.—GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers standing; between them two standards.

Mint Marks.—TR . P. or TR . S., 15; P . E . C., 9; CONST., 3; illegible, 9. Total, 36.

CONSTANTIVS II.

Obv.—FL . IVL . CONSTANTIVS . NOB . C. Laureated head to the right; bust in armour.

Rev.—GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers and standards.

Mint Marks.—TR , S., 3; D, 1; SMTST, 1. Total, 5.

JULIANVS.

A plated Denarius.

Obv.—FL . CL . IVLIANVS . P . P . AVG. Diademed head, to the right.

Rev.—VOTIS X . MVLT . XX, within a wreath.

HELENA.

Obv.—FL . IVL . HELENÆ (sic) AVG. Head to the right.

Rev.—PAX PVBLICA. A female figure standing, holding in the right hand a branch, in the left a *hasta pura*; in the field a cross ✠. In exergue, TR . P.

Another, without the ✠. Total, 2.

¹ Exergual letters.

THEODORA.

Obv.—FL . MAX . THEODORAE AVG. Head to the right.

Rev.—PIETAS ROMANA. A female standing, suckling an infant. In the exergue, TRP.

VRBS ROMA.

The usual type.

Mint Marks.—PL . C., 11; TR . P. or TR . S, 10; illegible, 3. Total, 24.

CONSTANTINOPOLIS.

The usual types.

Mint Marks.—TR . P., 20; P . L . C. or S . L . C., 9; O . SIS., 1; S . CONST, 1; illegible, 3. Total, 34.

VALENS.

Obv.—D . N . VALENS

Rev.—SECVRITAS Victory, with wreath and palm branch, marching to the left. Much corroded. 1.

Rude copies of some of the foregoing coins 6
Extremely corroded 6

Tetricus	1
Claudius Gothicus	1
Constantinus I.	13
Constans	1
Constantinus II.	36
Constantius II.	5
Julianus	1
Helena	2
Theodora	1
Urbs Roma	24
Constantinopolis	34
Valens	1
Barbarous copies	6
Corroded and illegible	6

Total number 132

X.

ON COINS OF MARATHUS, AND OF KAMNASKIRES
AND ANZAZE.

I HAVE much pleasure in laying before the Numismatic Society copies, in gutta percha, of some very curious coins which have been lately acquired by the British Museum, and which are now deposited in the national collection. They consist of

- 2 coins of Marathus, in Phœnice.
- 2 — of Kamnaskires and Anzaze.
- 1 — attributed by me to Enydra.
- 1 — of Byblus or Gebal.

These coins, I shall, for convenience, describe consecutively; reserving for a later part of this paper such observations upon each as I may think it advisable to make.

I will now describe each of these coins separately.*

1. MARATHUS. Tetradrachm.

Obv.—To right, a female head, wearing a turreted head-dress. The hair massed over the forehead and along the line above the ears, and falling in tresses on the neck.

Rev.—Two inscriptions —

MAPAΘHNΩN, to right.
(33-תש 33rd year.) to left.

Between the inscriptions, a naked male figure seated to the left on shields, holding in the right hand an acrostolium—the ornament of the prow of a galley—and in the left a light spear or javelin; over the left

* From the want of a complete fount of Phœnician letters, the inscriptions in that character, which are generally on the reverse, will be rendered, as far as possible, by the corresponding Hebrew letters.

arm a small portion of drapery may be noticed. The coin is slightly hollowed, which has tended to preserve the reverse.

R. Size, 8 ; weight, $257\frac{5}{10}$ grs.

2. MARATHUS. Hemidrachm.

Obv.—Female head to right [perhaps that of an Egyptian or Syrian queen] ; over the hair at the back of her head, and over the neck, a close-fitting veil.

Rev.—Two inscriptions —

. . . ΑΡΑΘΗΝΩΝ, to right.

(34. πψ, 34th year.) to left.

Between the inscriptions, a half-draped male figure standing, holding in the right an uncertain object, and resting the left arm on an upright base or column.

R. Size, 3 ; weight, 36 grs.

3. KAMNASKIRES and ANZAZE. Tetradrachm.

Obv.—Busts placed side by side, but turned to the left, of Kamnaskires and Anzaze. The head of Kamnaskires is bound by a broad fillet ; his hair is massed over the forehead ; his neck is bare, but over his chest and shoulders is a closely-fitting dress, apparently adorned with pearls and jewels ; he has a moustachio, and a long peaked beard. Anzaze wears a high Oriental diadem, above which her hair is visible in two principal masses. Her breast is draped, and she wears a necklace of pearls. Behind the busts is the monogram constantly found on the coins from southern Babylonia. [See Num. Chron. vol. XVIII. p. 139.]

Rev.—.. ΒΑΛΙΑΛΕΙ ΑΕΚΙΡΟΥ ΒΑΛΙΑΙΕΛΗΕ ANZAZHE. Zeus Nikephoros sitting, to the left, on his throne, holding a small victory in his right hand, who stretches out a wreath towards him, and resting his left hand on a spear. Below date, ΔΑΕ.

R. Size, 7 ; weight, $242\frac{1}{10}$ grs.

4. KAMNASKIRES and ANZAZE. Drachm.

Obv.—The same type exactly as in that of the preceding coin.

Rev.—ΒΑΛΙΑΕΩΕ ΚΑΜ . . . ΚΙ Same type exactly as in that of the preceding coin, but nearly defaced.

R. Size, $3\frac{2}{3}$; weight, 61 grs.

These coins of Kamnaskires and Anzaze are not absolutely new, two specimens (the first that arrived in England) having been described by me in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XVIII. p. 139, etc., and also by Colonel Leake. In that paper I stated, that there had been a doubt whether the royal name should be read Kamnaskires or Kapnaskires, and that I inclined to the former. The present specimens do not throw any additional light upon this point, the inscriptions having been much injured: I have however deemed them worth engraving, because the types of the obverses are in such fine preservation.

I proceed now to give some account of the individual coins themselves, and of the places or personages which are commemorated on them; and I take first those of Marathus.

The general history of Marathus is pretty well known, it having been noticed more or less by many ancient writers who have turned their attention to the East. It was a city on the coast of Syria, to the north of, but nearly opposite to, the island of Aradus, and on the borders of the province of Phœnice. Diodorus,¹ Polybius,² Arrian,³ Curtius,⁴ and Pliny,⁵ speak of its wealth and greatness; while the first-named writer gives a special account of the feuds which constantly existed between it and the islanders of Aradus; who, in the end, after more than one attempt, succeeded in destroying the power of their rival by the aid of Ammonius, the prime minister of Alexander Balas. The story of the Sicilian historian states, that Ammonius was bribed by the treacherous Aradians with a present of 300 talents;

¹ Diod. Sic., Reliq., lib. xxxiii. 5 (Ed. Didot).

² Polyb. v. 68, who states, that Antiochus put an end to the disputes between the people of Aradus and Marathus.

³ Arrian, Exped. Alex. ii. 13, who calls it, at the time Alexander was there, *μεγάλην καὶ ἐνδαίμονα*.

⁴ Curt. iv. 1.

⁵ Plin. v. 19. 17.

and that the islanders set at nought the usual laws of civilized warfare, by destroying some very ancient images of the local deities, and stoning the ambassadors whom the people of Marathus had sent to treat with them. The fall of Marathus is attributed to the period between the 162nd and 166th year of the *Æra* of the Seleucidæ, corresponding with the date of B.C. 149—145, at which period Alexander Balas was on the throne.

Strabo⁶ adds this information, that, in his day, the district round Marathus was under the dominion of the Aradians, whose yoke it was probably never able to shake off.

It is worthy of remark, that, in the text of Strabo,⁷ another place, which he calls Enydra, occurs immediately before Marathus; and from the course of his description, which passes from north to south, must have been immediately to the north of it. Of this place I believe I have found a small coin, which has hitherto remained unobserved among the class called, in our ignorance, "Uncertain Phœnician." It may be described as follows:—

5. ENYDRA.

Obv. Head of Jupiter to the right, within a circle of dots.

Rev.—EN, in the field, and below Phœnician letters probably for 𐤍𐤍𐤁 𐤍𐤕 [100th year], and a galley, on which is, apparently, a figure of victory.

AR. Size, $2\frac{2}{3}$; weight, 37 grs.

Now no one, I believe, who examines this coin, in connection with those of Marathus, would doubt that it must have belonged to some place in the immediate neighbourhood of Marathus. The general character of the workmanship, and the identity of the form of the Phœnician letters on the

⁶ Strab. xvi. p. 753: "Ἐνδρὰ καὶ Μάραθος πόλεις Φοινίκων ἀρχαία κατασπασμένη· τὴν δὲ χώραν Ἀράδιοι κατεκλήρουχσαν.

⁷ Strab. xvi. p. 753.

reverse — the occurrence of the galley, so common a type of the coins of Phœnicia — all, in my mind, point to the same conclusion. Again, the name of Enydra, no less than that of Marathus, may fairly be considered to refer to some local peculiarities of the place. Now Marathus seems to be only a Græcised form of the Phœnician מרת (Marath), itself for the Hebrew מרה (Marah, bitter; cf. Lat. *Amarus*); and there is a story in Strabo so curious, and so much to the point, that I cannot doubt that the name is connected with the incident recorded by that geographer, if not derived from it. Strabo,⁸ speaking of Aradus — which, he says, was opposite to, and about two miles from, Marathus on the mainland — remarks, that they obtained their necessary water either from cisterns, or from the opposite shore; “but in war-time they obtain their water from the strait itself, a little in front of the town, where there is an abundant fountain of water (i. e., rising from under the sea);” adding, “but the water that is first drawn up is salt like the sea; but after waiting awhile for the flow of the pure and potable water, they collect it in vessels prepared for the occasion,” etc. Now, it seems likely enough, that this remarkable fountain should have given its name to the place so near it. Moreover, if the hypothesis with regard to the name of Marathus be correct, it is quite probable that the word Enydra (*Ἐνυδρα*) conveyed to a Greek ear the same idea that Marath did to a Phœnician. Possibly, too, after the fall of Marathus, this latter name may have been preserved among the Græcised population of the sea-coast.

Again, it is remarkable, that both Marathus and Enydra have left their names among the modern local appellations. Thus, Pococke⁹ speaks of abundant ancient remains, such

⁸ Strab. xvi. p. 754.

⁹ Pococke (Richard), Description of the East, vol. ii. p. 203. (Lond. fol. 1745).

as a rock-hewn temple, a monolithic house and chambers, and a circus, at *Amreet*; and of a remarkable spring close to it, called the *Ain-el-Hyeh*, or "Viper's Fountain." It is no great stretch of imagination, to conceive that *Amreet* may represent *Marath*, and *Ain-el-Hyeh*, *Enydra*, even if the Arabic name be not an actual corruption of, or assimilation to, the original Greek. In any case, the story of the submarine fountain, as recorded by Strabo, and the fact of the existence, in modern times, of the "Viper's Fountain," is curious, and seems to point, not improbably, to an ancient connection between these places, if not to their actual identity.

I may add, that, with regard to the form *Marath*, there are many other not dissimilar examples in Semitic numismatics; as, for instance, *Amathus*, in Cyprus, is, doubtless, from מִתְּחַ (Hamath).

To recur to the coins themselves. The first point to be established is, whether the specimens I have laid before the Society this evening, and others to which I shall allude in the course of this paper, are really coins of Marathus?

Now, on this head, I think there can be little doubt; indeed, none at all, if ΜΑΡΑΘΗΝΩΝ, the Greek word on the reverse, be admitted, as I presume it will be, to refer to the people of Marathus in Phœnice. We are not, however, left to conjecture on this question; for the ethnical name of the people is written, in Strabo and other authors, *Μαραθῆνος* and *Μαραθηναῖος*; while the Phœnician letters, taken in connection with those on other coins, hitherto on good ground admitted to belong to this place, confirm satisfactorily the analogy pointed out in the case of *Amathus* and *Hamath*. The types, too, on these other coins, bear out this statement. Of these, the following have been commonly recognised as belonging to this place.

1. *Obv.*—A female head, turreted, like the tetradrachm I am now describing; over shoulders, a wreath.

Rev.—Male draped figure, standing, turned to the left; in right, acrostolium or aplustre; left resting at the elbow on a short column.

2. *Obv.*—Laureated youthful head, perhaps that of Hermes; behind, over shoulders, a caduceus.

Rev.—Male draped figure, standing, turned to the left; in right, acrostolium or aplustre; over left, a portion of drapery.

3. *Obv.*—Veiled female head, turned to the right, as on the drachm before us.

Rev.—Male figure, as on the reverse of type No. 1.

Besides these, there are some other specimens, with slight modifications of these types, which are also, in all probability, coins of Marathus, but which do not, however, admit of such complete proof.

Each of these reverses bears Phœnician legends, more or less extensive, and consisting generally of two or more letters, to which I shall presently call your attention. All these types have, I believe, been given by Mionnet, though some of them are placed under what he has called the “*Incerti Phœnicicæ*,” but the inscriptions he has engraven are not always trustworthy. In the British Museum there is a good collection of each variety, some of which I have placed before you this evening in gutta-percha copies. I may add that, with the exception of the two silver specimens I have just described, all the coins of Marathus preserved in the Museum are in copper.

With regard to the Phœnician legends on these coins. I mentioned earlier in this paper, that, on the opposite side of the two coins I am describing, are the Greek words ΜΑΡΑΘΗΝΩΝ, and certain Phœnician letters. On comparing the various specimens of the series I have above

alluded to, as they are given in Mionnet, and as they exist in the Museum collection, I find that the majority of those which have been the best preserved contain a legend in four Phœnician letters, placed *behind* the standing figure : and then a second inscription, the letters of which vary in number, placed *before* the standing figure. The three first of these letters, behind, are invariably מרת; and with regard to them, we think all the palæographers, from Swinton to Gesenius, are clearly right in believing that they indicate the native name of the ancient town, *Marath*. The fourth letter is not in all cases the same; but admits of an explanation which is, on the whole satisfactory. It must be taken in connection with the letters following, and which may be seen in front of the standing figures. These letters no doubt represent numbers; the mass of evidence, on this subject, which has been brought together by Gesenius and others, leaving no ground for any question as to the general correctness of this interpretation. The varieties I have noticed are as follows:—

IIIIIIIO	𐤌𐤌𐤍	for 𐤌𐤌𐤍	} year 16
IIIIIIIIIO	𐤌𐤌𐤍	𐤌𐤌𐤍	18
NN	𐤌𐤌	𐤌𐤌	20
IIN	𐤌𐤌	𐤌𐤌	23
III—N	𐤌𐤌	𐤌𐤌	24
IIIII—N	𐤌𐤌	𐤌𐤌	26
IIIIII—N	𐤌𐤌	𐤌𐤌	27
IIIIIIINN	𐤌𐤌	𐤌𐤌	47
IIIIINNN	𐤌𐤌	𐤌𐤌	64
IIIIINNNN	𐤌𐤌	𐤌𐤌	66
NNNN	𐤌𐤌	𐤌𐤌	80
IIIIINNNN	𐤌𐤌	𐤌𐤌	86
IIIIIIINNNN	𐤌𐤌	𐤌𐤌	87

Where the O or — indicates 10, and N indicates 20. In

three cases the number of the year exceeds 100, and then either **מאת**, 100, is written at length, or one or more letters of that word precede the units on the coin.

Thus we have —

IIII מאת	year 104
IIIII "	" 106
IIIIII "	" 107

Besides these letters, which form legends more or less complete, and which we consider to admit of a certain interpretation, other Phœnician letters are to be met with scattered on other parts of the coins, but rarely in sufficient numbers to form any recognisable word. They are most frequently one on each side of the standing figure. There is no means of determining to what they refer ; but it is not unlikely that they are the initial letters of the name of the magistrate during whose rule the coin was struck. They clearly do not refer to the value of the coin, as they constantly vary, while there are apparently only two sizes of the copper specimens.

I have noticed the following :—

- | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. בנה | 2. בא | 3. ממ | 4. ב | 5. בא ? |
| 6. ברך | 7. בס ? | 8. א ? | 9. ברך ? | 10. שם |

And this list might, I doubt not, be increased.

It is to these shorter legends, that the letter often seen immediately following after the name of the town is to be referred.

With regard to the dates, it is a more difficult matter to determine the æra from which they are reckoned. As I have already said, the sequence of years I have my-

self noticed ranges between 14 and 107. Now, if these be supposed to refer to the æra of the Seleucidæ, the date most usual on Syrian coins, we must suppose these coins to have been struck between the years B.C. 297—204. Nor do I imagine, that there is anything unnatural in this hypothesis, if we except the coin of Enydra, which is of late and Roman times; for the general character of the workmanship on these coins may belong to a period as early as the third century before the Christian æra, while the form of the letters harmonizes very well with that observable on other money of that age.

There is, however, one difficulty which must not be passed over; and it is this: that on many of the coins which exhibit the smaller dates, such as 20, 47, etc., a portion of the inscription is not perfectly legible; so that it is quite possible that there may once have been an additional 10 or 20, now no longer to be detected; while in the case of the smaller numbers, such as 14, 16, and 18, it is not improbable that they may really refer to the years of the magistrates whose initials (according to the former hypothesis) are supposed to be indicated by those letters which are not included in the name of the town, or in other parts of the numeral words. We are not assisted in the determination of this question, by the period when Marathus was finally overthrown by the Aradians; for it is remarkable, that, though this event is distinctly described by Diodorus, and the attack referred to the reign of Alexander Balas, the precise year is nowhere mentioned; while there is another passage in the same writer, from which it may be inferred that the actual destruction of the town was not till somewhat later. All that can be assuredly gathered from a comparison of the different passages is, in fact, what Strabo relates a hundred years afterwards; namely,

that the town of Marathus was destroyed by the Aradians, and its lands divided by lot among the conquerors.

With regard to the type, so common on these coins, that of the female with the turreted head-dress, I have nothing especial to notice. This type, as is well known, was a very common one in Syria; indeed, is the one under which the personage commonly called the *Dea Syria*, or Syrian goddess (*Astarte*, or *Venus Anaitis*), is usually represented. I may, however, remark, that this type is now proved to be of earlier occurrence than has, I believe, been generally suspected. On one of the best preserved of the sculptures recently brought from ancient Nineveh, is a representation of a king and queen seated at a banquet, under festoons of vines and other foliage. It is remarkable, that the queen wears a head-dress ornamented with towers; not, indeed, the same as that on this tetradrachm of Marathus, but an earlier modification of the same type. The name of this queen has not been preserved; but that of the king is well known. He was Ashur-ban-i-pal, the last great sovereign of Nineveh, who was on the throne of Assyria about the middle of the seventh century before Christ. We know, then, from undoubted evidence, that this style or fashion of ornamenting the head-dress was in practice in Western Asia about four centuries before we find it represented on the money of the Græco-Syrian towns, like Tyre, Sidon, and Marathus.

On the obverse of the hemidrachm, and, as I have already noticed, on several of the copper coins, the type is that of a *veiled female head*, which, from the general character of the work, would appear to be intended for a portrait: it is not, however, so easy to determine who the lady really is. It has been conjectured, from an apparent similarity, that it represents the countenance of

Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy III. (Euergetes), king of Egypt. I confess, however, that though there is a slight resemblance in the two portraits, in the manner in which the hair is dressed, and in the veil which covers the back of each head, I do not find in history any sufficient justification of this hypothesis. The history of this Egyptian Berenice is simply this: she was the daughter of Magas, and was married to Ptolemy III. about B.C. 247; but, except that her husband, a few years later, reduced Syria under his rule, I do not find any other circumstance that would connect her with that country or the town of Marathus.

Nor do I think the evidence in favour of a Syrian Berenice — who, curiously enough, was on the Syrian throne at nearly the same period — is at all more conclusive. Of this Berenice, we know that she was the daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and that she became the wife of Antiochus II. (Theos), king of Syria, who put away his former wife, Laodice, in agreement with a treaty he made with the king of Egypt, and married Berenice in her stead, B.C. 249. It appears, however, that she could only have remained the wife of this Antiochus for about two years; for it is expressly stated, that, on the death of her father, Ptolemy Philadelphus, in B.C. 247, Antiochus took back his former wife, Laodice, who murdered Berenice and her infant son, shortly afterwards, at Daphne in Syria. I am not aware that any portrait of this Syrian Berenice has been preserved; and though it is possible, and the dates would so far agree with the coins, I am not disposed, on such slight evidence, to assert that the veiled heads on these coins are portraits of either the Egyptian or Syrian Berenice. Nor, indeed, are we driven to this necessity; for on comparing the copper coins of the first Antiochus

and of one of the early Seleuci (probably the first, though which is not absolutely certain), I have found several which bear a type strikingly analogous to the one on the silver hemidrachm. Who may be the personage represented on these Syrian copper coins is not ascertainable; but I conceive it is much more probable, that the type on the coins of Marathus—its place of considerable importance in the northern part of Phœnice—should be connected with them, than that a connection should be made with Egypt upon an hypothesis which I must hold to be imaginary.

With regard to the two other coins—viz., those of Kamnaskires and Anzaze—I have little to add to what I have already stated in the paper I alluded to at the commencement of this article, and which has been printed in Vol. XVIII. of the Numismatic Chronicle. In that paper, I expressed my belief, that the rulers whose portraits are given on those coins must have held sway over a district usually known in ancient times by the name of Characene, and now represented by the country called Irak-al-Arabi, near Bussorah and the united mouths of the Euphrates and Tigris. I then pointed out, that—so far as it is of any value—the evidence of discovery was in favour of this supposition, the only specimens then known having been procured from a district south and south-east of Baghdad; while the assertion of Lucian, in his dialogue called *Macrobii*, that Mnaskires (or rather Kamnaskires) was *Βασιλεὺς Παρθυαλῶν*, is not necessarily adverse to this supposition, inasmuch as the name of Parthians was used by the Roman and later Greek writers with great laxity, and with a singular geographical indistinctness, in reference to almost any oriental people, who, as a tribe or race, occupied lands in and adjoining Persia. Further than this, I, at that time, remarked, that I could see no satisfactory reason for Colonel

Leake's hypothesis, that Kamnaskires was a Scythian, who at some unknown period had seized on the western part of Bactriana.

To all these views I still adhere. The only question that can, I think, arise, is, whether these coins should be attributed to Characene, or should be placed in what has been generally termed the sub-Parthian class. For my own part, I own I have little doubt, that the first attribution is, of the two, the more correct; for on these coins, though the physiognomies are eastern, the inscriptions are always in pure Greek, however badly the characters may in some instances have been designed. On those of the sub-Parthian class, on the other hand, the legends, no less than the types, are invariably in oriental characters. It will be observed, that, for the correct reading of the names of the king and queen, we are still indebted to the specimens first known and published; and that, had the present coins been the first found, or the only ones preserved, we could not have determined, with any approach to certainty, who they were who struck them. For the portraits, the admirable preservation of the obverses of the present specimens is invaluable; and the inferior execution of their reverses may, I think, be in great measure attributed to the carelessness with which the die has been placed upon the metal.

It will also be noticed, that the manner in which the hair is represented as rising above the diadem, is very peculiar; indeed, unlike that of any other coin with which I am acquainted; and, at the same time, that the general character of these coins has considerable resemblance to that of the money of the Parthian and Sassanian princes.

In conclusion, I shall briefly notice two remarkable coins of Gebal, or Byblus, in Phœnicia, the first of which I have only just acquired.

6. GEBAL.

Obv.—A galley, terminating in the head of a lion; below, a hippocamp, going to the left, and a shell; in the galley are three warriors.

Rev.—עזבעל מלך גבל (Azbaal Malek Gebal). A lion, to left, springing upon and throwing down a bull.

R. Size, $6\frac{2}{3}$. Weight, 203 gr.¹⁰

The second has been already published by the Duke de Luynes, from a specimen which has been for many years in the British Museum. It may be described as follows:—

7. AZBAAL.

Obv.—Hercules fighting.

Rev.—A lion devouring a stag, and turned to the right; above is the inscription, לעזבעל (To Azbaal; that is, the coin of Azbaal).

R. Size, $5\frac{1}{8}$. Weight, 169 gr.¹¹

I couple with these, chiefly for the purposes of illustration and comparison, some other coins, which I have no doubt belong to the same place and ruler, but which are not in all cases so well preserved or so legible. I have not, however, deemed them of sufficient importance to have them engraven.

8. Is a small specimen or drachm of the same.

This, though so small, is a remarkably satisfactory specimen, as the whole of the legend is so clearly written, that there cannot be a doubt about a single letter. The principal type or subject on the coin is turned to left.

R. Size, $1\frac{1}{3}$. Weight, $11\frac{9}{10}$ grs.¹²

¹⁰ See De Luynes, Pl. XVI. fig. 46, for similar type on the obverse; the reverse, however, is different, and there is no trace of any inscription. For this reason, it is probable that the Duke de Luynes has classed this specimen among the "uncertain" of Phœnicia.

¹¹ De Luynes, Pl. XV. fig. 37.

¹² Ibid., Pl. XV. No. 41.

9. Another small coin of the same place.

Only two letters of the inscription can be read upon it, viz.,
 . . . **𐤁𐤀**. It serves, however, to confirm the reading
 on the previous coins. The type of obverse and
 reverse is the same as on the preceding.

R. Size, $1\frac{1}{4}$. Weight, $10\frac{9}{16}$ grs.

10. Is also a specimen of the same coinage.

The type is the same as that of the preceding coins, but
 more of the legend has been preserved. Indeed,
 were it not that the coin has been pierced to enable
 some modern personage to wear it, the whole of the
 legend might be decyphered.

R. Size, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Weight, 11 gr.

All these coins, I may add, are of considerable rarity ;
 and, except in the collections of the British Museum and of
 the Duke de Luynes, I am not aware that any other spe-
 cimens have been preserved. Of their date, as no numeral
 cyphers have been found on them, various opinions have
 been and may readily be held. I have, however, myself
 little doubt that they belong to the period of Artaxerxes I. ;
 a time at which we know that several of the towns along
 the Phœnician border of the Mediterranean possessed a
 quasi-independence, with the power of striking money.

The Duke de Luynes observes (p.90), that the type of
 the lion devouring the bull follows that of the lion devouring
 the stag ; and that this fact, taken in connection with the
 disappearance of the square incuse, suggests that the money
 of Azbaal is of a somewhat later period. I venture, how-
 ever, to doubt the accuracy of this judgment ; because I
 observe, that in the first of the coins of Byblus I have noticed
 in this paper (No. 6), the type is that of the lion devouring
 the bull, while the coin itself is evidently of the earlier
 period ; and, secondly, because, on the second coin of that
 place and king (No. 7), the square incuse still remains,
 though the type is that of the lion devouring the stag.

Gebal was the Hebrew or Phœnician name of the town known in Greek history by the title of Byblus: it is mentioned in the prophet Ezekiel among the allies of Tyre: "The inhabitants of Zidon and Arvad [Aradus] were thy mariners: thy wise men, O Tyrus, that were in thee, were thy pilots. The ancients of Gebal and the wise men thereof were in thee thy calkers" (Ezek. xxvii. 8, 9).

The name Azbaal may itself be translated, the "power of God."

11. In conclusion, I will notice one coin, which the Duke de Luynes has been inclined to attach to a distinct place — *Cittium*, or of *Cyprus* — but not, so far as I can comprehend, with any sufficient reason. It may be described as follows:—

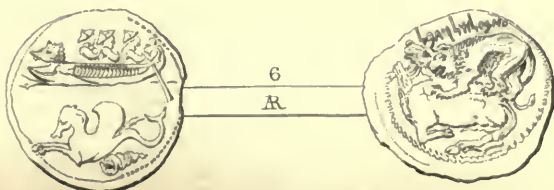
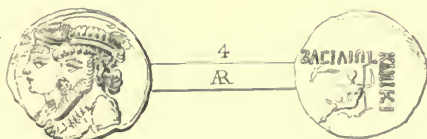
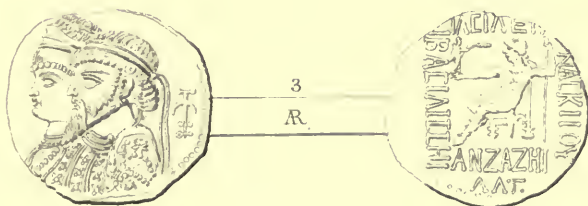
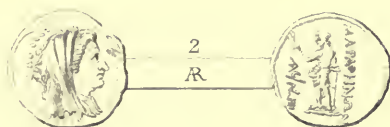
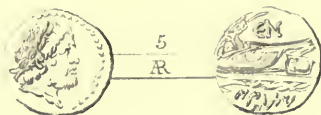
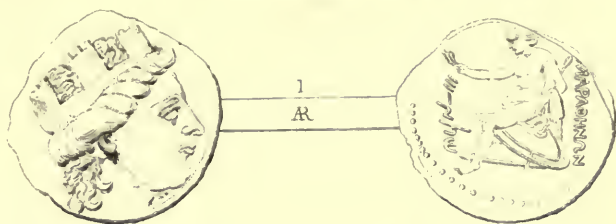
Obv.—The usual type of the Syrian Hercules.

Rev.—The lion devouring the stag; the type turned to right, with the inscription, לבעל מלך (To Baal, the king).¹³

I cannot help observing, that, as the type is so nearly identical with that of the previous pieces, which certainly belong to Byblus, and as the only thing wanting is the actual name of the king, the probability is strong that this coin, like the preceding one, belongs to the same place. It is in admirable preservation, and as fresh as if it had been struck yesterday.

W. S. W. VAUX.

¹³ De Luynes, Pl. XIV. fig. 25 *bis*; with which compare the coins attributed to Azbaal, and engraven in De Luynes, Pl. XV. figs. 35—40.





- XI.

ON THE COINS FOUND UPON AND NEAR THE SITE
OF ANCIENT VERULAM.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Nov. 25, 1858.]

AMONG the monuments of antiquity which from time to time are found in this country, bearing witness to the extent and duration of the Roman rule in Britain, none perhaps are so important as the coins. Not only do they afford the most conclusive evidence of the presence of the rulers of the world; but, when found upon and near the sites of the towns which formed the centres of Roman occupation, we may, in some measure, from their number and the circumstances under which they are found, form an estimate of the relative importance of these towns at various periods of their history.

Even when all other traces of the towns have vanished, beyond, perhaps, a few mounds of earth, or here and there a fragment of a wall, cemented with mortar of too imperishable a nature to allow of its being ruthlessly destroyed for building materials, or to mend the parish roads, the coins, with which even now the soil seems to abound, carry us back to the period when the now deserted fields were covered with houses, and there were busy throngs of men instead of the grazing cattle or solitary ploughman.

*Jam seges est ubi Troja fuit: resecandaque falce
Luxuriat Phrygio sanguine piuguis humus;
Semisepulta virûm curvis feriuntur aratris
Ossa, ruinas occulit herba domos.*

But "Time, which antiquates antiquities, and hath an art to make dust of all things, hath yet spared these minor monuments;" and the coins which, some sixteen or eighteen centuries ago, may have formed part of the pay of the Roman soldier, or the treasured hoard of a Romanized Briton, are found uninjured, and even, in many cases, their beauty improved, by their long sojourn in the soil.

As to the causes of the abundance of Roman coins in particular spots, it may be worth while briefly to speculate. Many of them, and especially those of the more precious metals, probably formed part of hoards hidden in the ground by their owners, who were afterwards, by some unforeseen accident, prevented from coming to reclaim them from their place of concealment. It must be borne in mind, that, in addition to the greater insecurity of property that then existed, as compared with the present time, there were probably no banks of deposit in which small sums could be received, nor were there many methods in which the accumulations of money from trade and other sources could conveniently be invested. It is therefore to be expected, that, in towns of any magnitude, there must have been a considerable aggregate amount of coined money, of which a portion, at least, must have been kept in places of concealment by its owners. It is also not unlikely that considerable sums were carried about the person; and, as we all know by experience, a large number of coins must, in consequence, have been accidentally lost; while, from the small intrinsic value of many, especially of the later coins, but little search would be made after them, at the same time that their diminutive size would render them more liable to loss. Of these *minimi*, the number found upon most Roman sites is almost incredible.

Even in times more nearly coming down to our

own, the number of coins which, in one way or another, have been committed to the keeping of the soil, is more than at the first glance would have been considered possible. From the day that they were lost to the present time, numbers of them have been no doubt continually recovered; but who that has been in the habit of looking over the small handful of coins amassed by some village collector or country watchmaker, has not been struck with the number of coins of the first Edwards and Elizabeth, and farthing tokens of James and Charles I., that are continually coming to light, and apparently in undiminished numbers. In estimating, from the coins found at any given spot, its comparative importance at the various periods whose date is given by the coins, there are two or three sources of error which must be taken into account. We must bear in mind that coins of the more precious metals are not so likely to come into the hands of local collectors as those of copper or brass. Their greater value, and the laws of treasure-trove, have both a tendency to cause them to be disposed of by the finder at some little distance from the place of finding, or to an itinerant jeweller, rather than to the village amateur. Such coins, also, if lost, were probably more diligently sought after than those of less value, so that the bulk of those now found probably formed part of buried hoards.

Another cause, also, has interfered to prevent their being discovered so abundantly as the brass coins, inasmuch as, from their not being so liable to oxidization, they more readily attract the eye when turned up by the spade or plough, and have accordingly, when near the surface, fallen a prey to earlier generations of ploughmen. Moreover, the gold and silver coins were at some periods scarcer in proportion to the copper coins than at others, the Roman

coinage having undergone most material alteration between the days of Julius and of Arcadius ; that period of some five hundred years, over which the Roman coins found in this country may safely be considered to extend. Another cause of the comparative abundance of the copper coins is their small intrinsic value ; so little that, in many cases, if picked up by the ploughman, they had a fair chance of being again restored to their resting-place in the soil, as not being worth keeping ; and the same coins may thus have been found over and over again by successive generations, until the inquiries and remuneration of some local collector may have caused the finders to preserve what had hitherto been regarded as worthless. It is, I think, this class of coins which have long lain near the surface, exposed to the action of the air and rain, which are now found so oxidized as to be no longer capable of recognition, even by a practised eye. They bear, in most cases, a large proportion to the better-preserved coins, which are mostly found at a greater depth in the soil, and have been less exposed to atmospheric influences.

A reason for the scarcity of the brass coins of the so-called first and second magnitude, in comparison with those of smaller module, consists in their larger size having rendered them more easy of discovery by former generations, and more likely, from their greater intrinsic value, to be retained when found.

The site of ancient Verulam has long been known as prolific of coins. Camden speaks of the "pieces of Roman coine other whiles digged up there ;"¹ and, since his time, numerous collections have been formed upon this spot. Gough¹ mentions, that Mr. Routh, who retired from

¹ Camden, vol. ii. p. 71, ed. 1806.

London, and died at St. Albans about 1770, had made a large collection of Roman coins, which passed into the hands of his daughter, Mrs. Affleck, of Colchester; and that Mr. Whiston and Mr. Webster had many more. None of these collections have I seen; but among others, from which, in addition to my own, the following catalogue has been formed, I may mention, with all due gratitude to the owners, those of the Earl of Verulam (to whom the greater portion of the soil once covered by the ancient city from which he derives his title now belongs), the Rev. Dr. Nicholson, R. Grove Lowe, Esq., the St. Albans Archæological Society, the late James Brown, F.S.A., and the late Mr. Nash.

The number of coins which have been examined by me, I should estimate, speaking within moderate bounds, at from three to four thousand; but I have, unfortunately, kept no record of the number of coins of each type that I have seen, but have merely chronicled new types as they have been submitted to my notice during the last sixteen or eighteen years. Some idea of the proportion of coins found to the new varieties which I thought it necessary to enter in my catalogue, may be formed from the fact, that of 171 coins, comprising those of twenty-three emperors, found at the excavation of the Roman Theatre at Verulam, so long ago as 1847, eighty-six were illegible, and the remainder afforded but twelve additions to my catalogue.

Before proceeding, however, to the enumeration of the coins, it will be advisable to give some slight sketch of what was at one time a principal city of the land, and one where probably there was a royal mint before ever the Romans set foot in Britain under Julius, and certainly before the days of the Roman occupation under Claudius.

The city of Verulam stood nearly due west of the present town of St. Albans, only a small portion of which, including

the church of St. Michael, is situate within the ancient walls. It lay upon a gentle declivity, facing the east, and running down to the small river Ver, or Verulam, which formed its eastern boundary, while the remaining sides of its somewhat irregular form were protected by a vallum and deep fosse.

Its name is given as *Οὔρολανιον* by Ptolemy, *Verolanium* in the Itinerary of Antoninus, and *Verulamium* in Tacitus, while it appears as VERLAMIO on its coins. What was its state before the Roman invasion, it is impossible to determine. It has, however, been considered by some, that this was the "Oppidum Cassivellauni" mentioned by Cæsar; and from the fact that we find the name of Verulam upon coins which were struck within a short period of his landing, it is probable that at that time it was a place of importance. Certainly, it was the capital of Tasciovanus, the father of Cunobeline, some of whose coins, beside those bearing merely the name of the town upon them, have been found here. The following may be mentioned:—

Obv.—VERLAMIO within the rays of a star-shaped ornament.

Rev.—A bull to the left, within a garland.

Æ. Weight, 33½ grs.²

Obv.—A cruciform ornament of converging branches, with two crescents in the centre.

Rev.—TASC. A horseman wielding a battle-axe; above and behind the horse, a wheel.

Æ. Weight, 84 grs.³

Obv.—VER within a beaded circle.

Rev.—TASCIA. A horse to the right.

Æ. Weight 21¾ grs.⁴

² Ruding, Pl. V., No. 3, 4.

³ Ibid., Pl. A., No. 96, 98.

⁴ Ibid., Pl. V., No. 1.

Obv.—A rude head.

Rev.—VER. Pegasus to the left, above a trefoil.

Æ.⁵

It is interesting to find these types, with the name of the town upon them, upon the spot where they were struck, as they place beyond doubt the correctness of the attribution of these coins to Verulam. There were many other types of British coins minted at Verulam; but as no specimens have been found upon the spot, I need not here enumerate them. Several new types, in addition to those given by Ruding, will be found in the *Numis. Chron.*, Vol. XVIII., p. 44. One uninscribed type, in copper, has been found there, similar to that engraved in the *Numis. Chron.*, Vol. XIX., p. 64, No. 11.

Of Cunobelinus there are none that can with certainty be affirmed to have been struck at Verulam. It is, however, probable that many of those on which the name of Tasciovanus appears in conjunction with his own, were struck here, though Camulodunum appears to have been the chief city of his dominions. Of his coins, some few have been found here, but mostly in indifferent preservation. Beside the two described below, I remember to have seen one with the type of the centaur blowing a horn, and another with the Victory killing a bull.

Obv.—CVNOBE } In two lines, on a tablet, across the
LINI. } field.

Rev.—Victory, to the left, seated, and holding a garland.

Æ.⁶

Obv.—CVNOBELINI. Galeated head to the right.

Rev.—TASCIOVANI · F. Boar, standing, to the right.

Æ.⁷

⁵ *Numis. Chron.*, Vol. XVIII., p. 44, 7.

⁶ Ruding, Pl. V. 26.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Pl. V. 23.

Such are the principal coins of the ancient Britons which of late years have been discovered upon the site of one of their principal cities. With them, indeed, the ancient British coinage seems to terminate; for soon after the death of Cunobeline, the Roman occupation of Britain took place; and we know, at present, no coins struck by any of the sons of Cunobeline, though possibly some may yet be discovered, to fill up the short interval that the native coinage could have subsisted after the termination of Cunobeline's reign.

Verulam was, no doubt, soon taken in possession by the Roman forces, as one of the strongholds of the Britons. Indeed, in the days of Nero, it had become so Romanized, that it was raised to the rank of a Municipium. The following coins, found there, must have been brought over by the invaders, as they bear a date prior to the age of Claudius. It will be observed, that there are several family or consular coins among them, which may be regarded as a sign of the early occupation of this part of the country; a fact to which the large⁸ proportion of family coins found near the site of a Roman villa at Hemel Hempsted, some six miles from Verulam, also testifies.

Family Coins.

ANTONIA.

Obv.—LEG. III. A standard between two eagles.

Rev.—ANT. AVG. III. VIR. R.P.C. A galley.

R.⁹

CARISIA.

Obv.—MONETA. Female head.

Rev.—T. CARISIVS. The implements of coinage.

R.¹⁰

⁸ See Arch. xxxiv, p. 397.

⁹ Riccio, 40.

¹⁰ Ibid. 3.

NAEVIA.

Obv.—S. C. Head of Diana.

Rev.—CNÆ. BALB. Victory in a quadriga; above,
LXXVII. Æ.¹¹

PROCILIA.

Obv.—Head of Juno Sispita. Behind, S.C.

Rev.—L. PROCILI F. Juno Sispita in a biga. Æ.¹²

All the above are denarii.

AUGUSTUS.

Obv.—CAESAR AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. PATER PATRIÆ.

Rev.—C. L. CAESARES. AVGVSTI. F. COS. DESIG.
PRINC. IVVENT. Caius and Lucius, standing,
with shields and hastæ. Above, the lituus and
simpulum. Æ.

Obv.—DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER.

Rev.—PROVIDENT. S. C. A temple. Æ. 2.

TIBERIUS.

Obv.—TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS.

Rev.—PONTIF. MAXIM. A seated figure. Æ.

CLAUDIUS.

Obv.— . . . CLAVDIVS CAES. AVG.

Rev.—Illegible. Æ. 1.

Obv.—TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR. AVG. P. M. TR. P.
IMP. P. P.

Rev.—S. C. Minerva, standing, with spear and shield. Æ. 2.

It is evident that most of these coins must have been brought into this country by the first Roman settlers or soldiers, which are, in fact, probably synonymous terms. The expedition of Claudius and Plautius into Britain took

¹¹ Riccio 1.

¹² Ibid. 2.

place in the year A.D. 43 ; but it was not till A.D. 51 that Caractacus was carried in chains before Claudius, about which time, apparently, the town of Verulam was promoted to the rank of a Roman Municipium, and probably extensively colonized. In the revolt of the Britons under Boadicea, A.D. 61, this place, in common with Camulodunum and Londinium, was exposed to the fury of our barbarian ancestors ; and the unfortunate Romans and their allies suffered atrocities only paralleled by those attributed to the Sepoys in the late outbreak in India. " All those," says Tacitus, " whom the weakness of their sex, the infirmities of age, or attachment to the place, induced to stay behind at London, fell into the enemy's hands. The same slaughter took place at the Municipium of Verulam ; for the barbarians, neglecting the castles and military garrisons, and regardless of anything but booty, plundered those places which offered the richest spoil, and were most difficult of defence. It appears that seventy thousand citizens and allies perished in the above-mentioned places"; and, as we learn from both Tacitus and the abstract of Dion Cassius by Xiphilinus,¹³ under every variety of torture.

Of this destruction of Verulam we cannot expect to find many traces in the coins. It may, however, be remarked, that the denarius of Tiberius shows evident signs of having passed through fire. After Nero, in whose reign this overthrow took place, the Roman rule was speedily re-established by Suetonius Paulinus, the coins become more numerous, and it will not be necessary to give more than their reverses, except in particular cases.

¹³ Xiphilinus, lib. lxii.

NERO.

Rev.—IVPPITER CVSTOS. Jupiter seated.

ÆR.

Rev.—GENIO AVGVSTI. S.C. A figure sacrificing at an altar; in his left, a cornucopia.

Æ. 2.

Rev.—S.C. A temple.

Æ. 2.

Rev.—S.C. Victory holding a shield, on which S.P.Q.R.

Æ. 2.

Of Galba, the murderer of Petronius Turpilianus (the successor of Suetonius Paulinus in the command of the Roman army in Britain), and who wore the purple but for seven months, we have but one coin.

GALBA.

Rev.—CONCORDIA PROVINCIIARVM. A standing figure; in her right a branch, and in her left a cornucopiæ.

ÆR.

Of Otho and Vitellius, whose reigns were of nearly equally short duration, I have met with no coins; but of Vespasian, who was first called to the imperial throne by the legions in Britain, they are sufficiently numerous. There is also one of his son, Titus, whose reign saw the commencement of the memorable campaigns of Agricola in Britain.

VESPASIAN.

Rev.—PONTIF. MAXIM. A seated figure, with the hasta pura and laurel branch.

ÆR.

Rev.—TR. P. COS. V. PON. MAX. A caduceus.

Rev.—IVDAEA CAPTA S.C. A female seated beneath a palm-tree, behind which stands a male figure. In poor preservation.

Æ. 1.

- Rev.*—ÆQVITAS AVGVSTI. S.C. Equity, standing.
Æ. 2.
- Rev.*—FORTVNAE REDVCI.—S.C. Fortune, standing;
in her right a rudder. Æ. 2.
- Rev.*—ROMA. S.C. Rome seated on a pile of arms, hold-
ing a wreath. Æ. 2.
- Rev.*—S.C. An eagle standing upon a globe.
Æ. 2.

TITUS.

- Rev.*—TR. P. IX. IMP. XV. COS VIII. P.P. A dolphin
above a tripod. Æ.

Of Domitian, under whom the conquest of Britain may be regarded as having been completed by Agricola, the coins are numerous; nor is the short reign of his successor, Nerva, without its representatives. Of Trajan, under whom this island appears to have been peaceably held by the Romans, they are, as usual, very numerous.

DOMITIAN.

- Rev.*—COS. V. The wolf and twins; below the
hull of a ship. Æ.
- Rev.*—TR. P. II. COS. VIIII. DES. X. P.P. Minerva
standing. Æ.
- Rev.*—IMP. XXI. COS. XV. CENS. P.P. Minerva
standing. This occurs with both T.R. P.X. and XI.
on the obverse. Æ.
- Rev.*—GERMANIA CAPTA. S.C. A female seated at the
foot of a trophy, behind which stands a captive.
Æ. 1.
- Rev.*—IOVI VICTORI. S.C. Jupiter seated.
Æ. 1.
- Rev.*—PAX AVGVST. S.C. Peace standing, her arm rest-
ing on a column. Æ. 2.
- Rev.*—S.C. Hope standing. Æ. 2.

Rev.—FORTVNAE AVGVSTI. S.C. Fortune standing, with a cornucopiæ and rudder. Æ. 2.

Rev.—VIRTVTI AVGVSTI. S.C. A soldier standing, with a spear and Parazonium. Æ. 2.

NERVA.

Rev.—COS III. PATER PATRIAE. The capeduncula, aspergillum guttus and lituus. ÆR.

Rev.—CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM. S.C. Two right hands joined. Æ. 2.

TRAJAN.

Rev.—COS. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. On the exergue, DAC. CAP. A captive seated on arms. ÆR.

Rev.—COS. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC. The emperor standing; in his right a victory, in his left a trophy. ÆR.

Rev.—Same legend. Equity standing; in her right a balance, in her left a cornucopiæ. ÆR.

Rev.—Same legend. Victory standing to the left. ÆR.

Rev.—S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. A female standing; in her right a caduceus, in her left a cornucopiæ. ÆR.

Rev.—P.M. TR. P. COS. VI. P.P. S.P.Q.R. PRO-VID. Providence standing, with her right pointing to a globe; in her left a hasta pura. ÆR.

Rev.—S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC. S.C. A female standing, with branch and cornucopiæ. Æ. 1.

Rev.—S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. S.C. An equestrian figure charging over a prostrate foeman. Æ. 1.

Rev.—PROVIDENTIA AVGVSTI S.P.Q.R. S.C. Providence standing, her right resting on a column, and extending her left over a globe. Æ. 1.

Rev.— . . . COS. V. P.P. A seated figure. Æ. 1.

Rev.—S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. S.C. Hope standing; in her right hand a bud. Æ. 2.

Rev.—TR. POT. COS. II. Victory holding a shield, inscribed S.P.Q.R. Æ. 2.

We now come to the reign of Hadrian, of whom, of course, the coins are abundant, though none of those commemorating his visit to Britain are among them.

HADRIAN.

Rev.—COS. III. Rome seated on arms; in her right a spear. Æ.

Rev.—Same legend. A female standing; in her right a cornucopiæ, in her left a hasta pura; her right foot resting on a globe. Æ.

Rev.—P.M. T.R. P. COS. III. LIB. PVB. Liberty standing. Æ.

Rev.—ANNONA AVG. The modius with ears of corn. Æ.

Rev.—SALVS AVG. Salus feeding a serpent twined round an altar. Æ.

Rev.—PON. MAX. TR. POT. COS. III. S.C. A female standing; in her right a caduceus, in her left a cornucopiæ. Æ. 1.

Rev.—PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. III. S.C. Rome seated, holding a victory. Æ. 1.

Rev.—COS. III. S.C. Salus standing, feeding a serpent. Æ. 2.

Rev.—S.C.—Salus seated. Æ. 2.

Rev.—MONETA AVG. S.C. Moneta standing, with balance and cornucopiæ. Æ. 2.

Though Hadrian's successor, Antoninus Pius, never set foot in Britain, there are numerous types of his coins relating to its history, one of which will be found in the following list of his coins discovered at Verulam. Of both

the Faustinas, and of Marcus Aurelius, there are several coins; but those of the immediately succeeding emperors are scarce, until we come to the time of Septimius Severus; and of Albinus, who was proclaimed emperor in Britain, none have been found.

ANTONINUS PIUS.

Rev.—IMPERATOR II. A caduceus between two cornucopiæ, cross-wise. Æ.

Rev.—TR. POT. XX. COS. IIII. A female standing, holding a rudder, and resting her left on the prow of a ship. R

Rev.—Same legend. A veiled figure seated, holding a wand. Æ.

Rev.—TR. POT. COS. IIII. On exergue, LIB. IIII. A standing figure, holding a tessera and cornucopiæ. Æ.

Rev.—COS. IIII. A female standing; in her right hand ears of corn over a modius; in her left a balance. Æ.

Rev.—FELIC. SAEC. COS. IIII. A female standing, holding a caduceus, and resting her left on a column. Æ.

Rev.—ANNONA AVG. S.C. A female standing, holding ears of corn over a panarium; in her left a cornucopiæ; at her feet the prow of a ship. Æ. 1.

Rev.—MONETA AVG. S.C. Moneta standing, with balance and cornucopiæ. Æ. 1.

Rev.—PAX AVG. S.C. Peace setting fire to a pile of arms. Æ. 1.

Rev.—LIBERALITAS AVG. V. S.C. A standing figure, with tessera and cornucopiæ. Æ. 1.

Rev.—INDVLGENTIA AVG. COS. IIII. S.C. A seated figure, holding out her right hand; in her left a hasta pura. Æ. 1.

Rev.—BRITANNIA COS. IIII. A female seated on a rock, resting her head upon her hand; before her a large oval shield. Æ. 2.

Rev.—LIBERTAS COS. IIII. Liberty standing, with the hasta and cornucopiæ. Æ. 2.

Obv.—DIVVS ANTONINVS.

Rev.—DIVO PIO. A column surmounted by a statue of the emperor. R.

Obv.—As last.

Rev.—Illegible. S.C. A column. Æ. 1.

FAUSTINA ANTONINI.

Obv.—DIVA . FAVSTINA.

Rev.—AETERNITAS. S.C. A standing figure. Æ. 1.

Obv. & Rev.—Same legends. A female standing; in her right a patera, with her left holding up her robe. Æ. 2.

Rev.—AVGVSTA. S.C. A female standing, holding a torch. Æ. 2.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

Rev.—IMP. VI. COS. III. S.C. Victory inscribing VIC. GER. on a shield suspended from a tree. Æ. 1.

Rev.—CONCORD. AVGVSTOR. TR. P. XVI. COS. III. S.C. Aurelius and Venus joining hands. Æ. 1.

Rev.—TR. POT. VIIII. COS. II. S.C. Minerva standing, holding an owl and spear; at her feet a shield. Æ. 2.

Rev.—IMP. VII. COS. III. S.C. Minerva holding a victory and spear. Æ. 2.

FAUSTINA AURELII.

Rev.—FELICITAS AVG. S.C. Felicity standing, holding a branch. Æ. 2.

LUCILLA LUCHI VERI.

Rev.—IVNONI LVCINÆ. The goddess seated, holding a flower. R.

COMMODUS.

Rev.—HERCVLI ROMANORVM. Bow, club, and quiver. Æ.

CRISPINA COMMODI.

Rev.—S. C. A female seated in a chair.

Æ. 1.

Rev.—LAETITIA AVG. S.C. A standing figure, holding a rudder, resting on a globe. Æ. I.

We now come to the reign of Severus, who found it necessary for the preservation of Britain as a Roman province, to take the command of the army of occupation. His son, Geta, who was left as governor of the southern provinces, while Carácalla accompanied his father in his expedition against the Caledonians, not improbably passed some portion of his time at Verulam. Severus, from the time when he first proceeded northwards in the beginning of the year 209, does not appear ever to have returned farther south than York, where he died in A.D. 211. Of both him and his family numerous coins have been found at Verulam, but none of them present the types bearing special reference to their victories in Britain.

SEPT. SEVERUS.

Rev.—P.M.TR.P.II. COS. II. P.P. Mars marching, to the right. Æ.

Rev.—P.M.TR.P.V. COS. II. P.P. A standing figure, in her right a rudder, in her left a cornucopiæ. Æ.

Rev.—P.M.TR.P.XIII. COS. III. P.P. Jupiter standing, with the fulmen and hasta pura; at his feet, an eagle. Æ.

Rev.—P.M.TR.P.XVII. COS. III. P.P. Minerva standing, holding a victory. Æ.

Rev.—FVNDATOR PACIS. The emperor, veiled, and holding an olive branch. Æ.

- Rev.*—HERCVLI DEFENS. Hercules standing, holding a club and bow. ÆR.
- Rev.*—IVSTITIA. Justice seated, holding a patera and hasta pura. ÆR.
- Rev.*—LAETITIA · PVBL. A standing figure, holding a purse. ÆR.
- Rev.*—SECVRITAS PVBLICA. Security seated, in her right a globe. ÆR.
- Rev.*—VICTORIAE AET. A seated female, in her right a shield. ÆR.
- Rev.*—VICT. PART. MAX. Victory marching, with a garland and palm-branch. ÆR.
- Rev.*— . . . TR. P. COS. S.C. The eagle between two military standards. Æ. 1.

JULIA DOMNA.

- Rev.*—FELICITAS. Felicity standing; in her right a branch, in her left a hasta. ÆR.
- Rev.*—Same legend. Same type, but a caduceus instead of a branch in the right hand. ÆR.
- Rev.*—MATER DEVM. Cybele seated; in her right a globe, at her feet a lion. ÆR.
- Rev.*—Same legend. Same type, but the goddess holds a branch instead of a globe. ÆR.

ANTONINUS CARACALLA.

- Rev.*—PONTIF. TR.P.VIII. COS. II. A soldier standing; his right resting on a shield, in his left a spear. ÆR.
- Rev.*—INDVLGENTIA AVGG. IN CARTH. A goddess seated on a lion, holding the fulmen and hasta, and riding over waves flowing from a rock behind. ÆR.
- Rev.*—FELICITAS AVGG. A figure standing, in her left a cornucopiæ. ÆR.
- Rev.*—LIBERALITAS AVG. II. A standing figure, holding a tessera and cornucopiæ. ÆR.

Rev.—RECTOR ORBIS. The sun standing, holding a globe and spear. Æ.

PLAUTILLA.

Rev.—PROPAGO IMPERI. Caracalla and Plautilla joining hands. Æ.

GETA.

Rev.—CASTOR. Castor standing by the side of his horse. Æ.

Rev.—PRINC IVVENTVTIS. The Cæsar before a trophy. Æ.

Rev.—VOTA PVBLICA. A figure sacrificing at an altar. Æ.

Of the succeeding emperors, down to the time of Galienus, the coins are again sufficiently numerous, but history is silent as to the occurrences in Britain, though no doubt the population of the southern parts was becoming more and more Romanized.

ELAGABALUS.

Rev.—VICTOR. ANTONINI AVG. Victory to the right, with palm-branch and garland. Æ.

Rev.—LIBERTAS AVG. Liberty standing, with hasta and cap; on the field, a star. Æ.

JULIA SOÆMIAS.

Rev.—VENVS CAELESTIS. Venus standing, with apple and hasta; in the field, a star. Æ.

SEVERUS ALEXANDER.

Rev.—P.M.TR.P. COS. III. P.P. A veiled figure sacrificing at an altar. Æ.

Rev.—Illegible. A seated figure. Æ. 1.

Rev.—MARS VLTOR S.C. Mars to the right. Æ. 2.

Rev.—MONETA AVGVSTI. S.C. Moneta standing.
Æ. 2.

Rev.—P.M.TR.P. COS. P.P. A female standing, holding
a wreath and wand. Æ. 3.

MAXIMINUS I.

Rev.—FIDES MILITVM S.C. A female standing between
two standards. Æ. 1.

GORDIAN III.

Rev.—DIANA LVCIFERA. The goddess standing, hold-
ing two torches. Æ.

Rev.—MARS PROPVG. Mars Gradivus. Æ.

Rev.—PAX AVGVSTI. Peace standing, holding a branch
and wand. Æ.

PHILIPPUS SENIOR.

Rev.—LIBERALITAS AVGG. II. A female with tessera
and cornucopiæ. Æ.

Rev.—SAECVLVM NOVVM. A seated figure within a
temple. Æ.

Rev.—VICTORIA AVGG. Victory standing.
Æ.

Rev.—ANNOA AVGG. S.C. A female, holding ears of
corn over a modius; in her left a cornucopiæ.
Æ. 1.

Rev.—LAET. FVNDATA. S.C. A female standing, hold-
ing a wreath and a rudder. Æ. 1.

Rev.—FIDES MILITVM S.C. A female holding two
standards. Æ. 2.

This coin, though ancient, is *cast*.

PHILIPPUS JUNIOR.

Rev.—PRINCIPI IVVENT S.C. The Cæsar standing,
with spear and globe. Æ. 1.

TREBONIANUS GALLUS.

Rev.—IVNO MARTIALIS. The goddess seated, holding a pair of shears and the hasta. Æ.

VOLUSIANUS.

Rev.—CONCORDIA AVGG. Concord seated, holding a patera and cornucopiæ. Æ.

VALERIANUS.

Rev.—FELICITAS AVGG. A female standing, holding a caduceus and cornucopiæ. Æ.

Rev.—RESTITVTOR ORBIS. The emperor raising a kneeling figure. Æ.

Rev.—VICTORIA AVGG. Victory standing. Æ.

GALLIENUS.

Rev.—VICTORIAE AVGG. II. GERM. Victory standing. Billon.

Rev.—P.M. TR.P.VII. COS. On Exergue, MP. The emperor sacrificing at an altar. Æ. 3.

Rev.—ABVNDANTIA AVG. A standing figure emptying a cornucopiæ. Æ. 3.

Rev.—ÆTERNITAS AVG. The sun standing; his right extended, in his left a globe. Æ. 3.

Rev.—Same legend. Same type; but G. on field. Æ. 3.

Rev.—APOLLINI CONS. AVG. On Exergue, N. A centaur, holding a globe and rudder. Æ. 3.

Rev.—DIANAE CONS. AVG. On the Exergue, E. A stag. Æ. 3.

Rev.—FELIC. PERP. Felicity holding a caduceus and hasta. Æ. 3.

Rev.—FORTVNA REDVX. (On the field, S.) Fortune standing, with rudder and cornucopiæ. Æ. 3.

- Rev.*—INDVLGENTIA AVG. (On the field, XI.) A standing figure; in her right a wand, in her left a cornucopiæ. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—IOVI CONS. AVG. (On exergue, S.) A goat to the left. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—LIBERO CONS. AVG. (On exergue, B.) A panther to the left. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—MARTI PACIFERO. (A on the field.) Mars standing, holding an olive branch; in his left a spear and shield. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—NEPTVNO CONS. AVG. (On the exergue, N.) A hippocampus. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—ORIENS AVG. The sun standing. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—PAX AETERNA. (On the field, Δ.) Peace standing, and holding a hasta transversely. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—PIETAS AVG. Piety standing, holding a wand and a cornucopiæ, which she rests on a column; at her feet a wheel. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—SECVRIT. PERPET. (On the field, H.) Security standing, holding a hasta, and resting her elbow on a column. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—SOLI CONS. AVG. (On the exergue, A.) A Pegasus to the right. Æ. 3.

SALONINA.

- Rev.*—IVNO REGINA. Juno seated, holding a patera in her right hand, in her left the hasta. Billon.
- Rev.*—IVNONI CONS. AVG. A stag. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—IVNO REGINA. A female standing, holding a hasta and patera. Æ. 3.

Among the so-called Thirty Tyrants, who at various times, and in various places, assumed the purple during the reign of Gallienus, we find coins of Postumus, who seized the empire in Gaul; his colleague, Victorinus; Marius, the

successor of the latter, whose reign is *said* to have endured but three days; and the two Tetrici, who were also usurpers in Gaul. There is little doubt that each of them in turn possessed the sovereignty of Britain, as is testified by the abundance of their coins (with the exception of those of Marius), and inscriptions found in this country. There are also coins found at Verulam of Claudius Gothicus, his brother Quintillus, Aurelian, and Probus; while those of Tacitus, Florianus, Carus, Numerianus, and Carinus, are missing from the series. It will be borne in mind, that the scene of the exploits of all these latter emperors was laid in the East; and this circumstance, combined with the extreme shortness of their reigns, fully accounts for the scarcity of their coins in Britain.

POSTUMUS.

Rev.—P.M.T.R.P. COS. IV. P.P. The emperor standing, holding a globe and spear. Billon.

Rev.—FIDES MILITVM. A female holding two standards. B.

Rev.—HERC. DEVSONIENSI. Hercules standing, holding a club and the lion's skin. B.

Rev.—IOVI STATORI. Jupiter Stator, with the fulmen and hasta. B.

Rev.—MONETA AVG. Moneta standing, with balance and cornucopiæ. B.

Rev.—PROVIDENTIA AVG. A female standing; in her right a globe, in her left a hasta. B.

Rev.—PACATOR ORBIS. Radiated head of the sun to the right. Æ. 3.

VICTORINUS.

Rev.—ÆQVITAS AVG. Equity standing, holding a balance and cornucopiæ. Æ. 3.

Rev.—FIDES MILITVM. A female standing. Æ. 3.

Rev.—INVICTVS. The sun standing; his right hand extended, in his left a whip. On the field a star.
Æ. 3.

Rev.—PAX AVG. (V. and a star on the field.) Peace standing, holding a branch and hasta. Æ. 3.

Rev.—VICTORIA AVG. Victory with wreath and palm-branch. Æ. 3.

Rev.—VIRTVS AVG. A soldier standing, holding a spear and shield. Æ. 3.

MARIUS.

Rev.—VICTORIA AVG. Victory standing, with garland and palm. Billon.

TETRICUS PATER.

Rev.—COMES AVG. Victory standing. Æ. 3.

Rev.—FIDES MILITVM. A female between two standards. Æ. 3.

Rev.—HILARITAS AVG. A female standing, with a palm-branch and cornucopiæ. Æ. 3.

Rev.—LAETITIA AVG. A female standing, holding a purse and wand. Æ. 3.

Rev.—MARS VLTOR. Mars armed with a spear, and carrying spoils on his shoulder. Æ. 3.

Rev.—PAX AVG. Peace standing, with branch and spear. Æ. 3.

Rev.—SALVS AVGG. Salus feeding a serpent twined round an altar. Æ. 3.

Rev.—SPES PVBLICA. Hope holding a bud in her right, and with her left holding up her robes. Æ. 3.

Rev.—VICTORIA AVG. Victory marching. Æ. 3.

Rev.—VIRTVS AVG. A soldier standing, supporting a shield; in his left a spear. Æ. 3.

TETRICUS FILIUS.

Rev.—PIETAS AVGVSTOR. Pontifical instruments.
Æ. 3.

Rev.—PROVIDENTIA AVGG. A female standing, holding
a wand and cornucopiæ. Æ. 3.

Rev.—SPES AVG. Hope, as on the coins of his father.
Æ. 3.

CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS.

Rev.—P.M.TR.P.II. COS. P.P. The emperor standing,
holding a branch and wand. Æ. 3.

• *Rev.*—FIDES MILITVM. (In the field, E,) A female
standing, holding an ensign and hasta. Æ. 3.

Rev.—GENIVS EXERCI. Genius standing, holding a
patera and cornucopiæ; on his head a basket.
Æ. 3.

Rev.—LIBERALITAS AVG. A female standing.
Æ. 3.

Rev.—MARS VLTOR. (In the field, H.) The god
marching. Æ. 3.

Rev.—PROVIDENT. AVG. A female holding a wand,
resting her left arm on a column; at her feet a
globe. Æ. 3.

Rev.—SALVS AVG. Salus feeding a serpent twined round
an altar. Æ. 3.

Rev.—SPES PVBLICA. Hope standing. Æ. 3.

Rev.—VICTORIA AVG. Victory standing. Æ. 3.

Rev.—VIRTVS AVG. A soldier standing, holding a
branch and sword; at his feet a shield. Æ. 3.

Obv.—DIVO CLAVDIO.

Rev.—CONSECRATIO. An altar kindled. Æ. 3.

Obv. & Rev.—Same legends. An eagle with extended wings.
Æ. 3.

Obv.— CLAVDIO.

Rev.—FORTVNA . . Fortune standing, holding a rudder.
Of barbarous fabric. Æ. 3.

QUINTILLUS.

Rev.—FORT. REDVX. (On the field, Z.) Fortune with rudder and cornucopiæ. Æ. 3.

Rev.—VICTORIA AVG. (On the field, Γ.) Victory marching to the right, holding out a garland, and pointing downwards with a rod she holds in her left. Æ. 3.

AURELIANUS.

Rev.—ORIENS AUG. (On exergue, N.I.) The sun, with his right hand extended, and in his left a globe, standing by a recumbent figure. Æ. 3.

PROBUS.

Rev.—AEQVITAS AVG. (On exergue, XXI.) Equity standing. Æ. 3.

Rev.—COMES AVG. A female holding a branch and hasta. Æ. 3.

Rev.—FIDES MILITVM. (On exergue, III.) A female with two standards. Æ. 3.

Rev.—MARS VLTOR. (On exergue, III.) Mars to the right. Æ. 3.

Rev.—VIRTVS AVG. A military figure; in his right a victory, in his left a spear. Æ. 3.

Of the reign of Diocletian, under whom St. Alban is said to have suffered, we have but few numismatic traces. The martyrdom of the saint would seem to have been avenged upon the town, without whose walls it took place, as not only has the name of Verulam been entirely lost in that of St. Albans, but the remains of the ancient city have been almost obliterated, from their having been dug up and quarried in for materials to build the church and monastery in honour of the protomartyr of Britain.

DIOCLETIANUS.

Rev.—GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. Genius standing; in his right a patera, in his left a cornucopiæ.

Æ. 2.

Rev.—Same legend and type; but A on the field, and on the exergue P.L.C.

Æ. 2.

MAXIMIANUS.

Obv.—D. N. MAXIMIANO FELICISSIMO SEN. AVG.

Rev.—PROVIDENTIA DEORVM. QVIES AVG. Providence and Quies standing.

The coins of Carausius and Allectus, who each in turn usurped the imperial authority in Britain, are numerous, and several of those of Carausius of great rarity. A more fully detailed account of these rare types will be found in the sixteenth volume of the Numismatic Chronicle, p. 170. Though no doubt Verulam was a place of importance at that time, yet we find no mention of it in history, and even Stukely does not lay the scene of any of the exploits of Carausius at this place.

CARAUSIUS.

Rev.—CON. MILITVM. Two right hands joined in a vertical position.¹⁴

Æ. 3.

Rev.—FIDES MILITVM. A female standing, holding two standards.

Æ. 3.



Rev.—EXPECTATE. A female holding a standard, taking the hand of the emperor, who carries a hasta.¹⁵

Æ. 3.

¹⁴ Num. Chron. Vol. XVI. p. 170.

¹⁵ Ibid.

- Rev.*—COMES AVG. Victory marching, with garland and palm-branch. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—MONETA AVG. S.C. on the field. Moneta standing. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—PAX AVG. Peace standing, holding an olive-branch and the hasta. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—Same legend and type. F—O on the field. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—Same legend and type. Q on the field.¹⁶ Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—Same legend and type. F—O on the field, and on the exergue MLI. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—Same legend and type. F—O on the field. On the exergue, ML. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—Same legend and type. B—E on the field. On the exergue, MLXXI. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—Same legend and type. On the exergue, ML. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—Same legend and type; but on the obverse the emperor's bust to the left, in his hand a sceptre. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—PROVIDENT. AVG. On the field, B. Providence standing, with globe and hasta. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—SAECVLI FELICIT. The emperor standing, holding a spear and globe. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—SALVS AVG. Salus standing, feeding a serpent twined round an altar; in her left a cornucopiæ. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—SALVS AVGGG. On the field, S.P. On the exergue, MLXXI. Salus feeding a serpent from a patera. Æ. 3.
- Rev.*—SALVS PVBLICA. On the field, B—E. On the exergue, MLXX. Salus standing, with her right hand holding a serpent, which she feeds from a patera in her left.¹⁷ Æ. 3.

¹⁶ Num. Chron. Vol. XVI. p. 170.

¹⁷ Ibid.

Rev.—SPES · PVBL. Hope to the left. Æ. 3.

Rev.—VICTORIA AVG. Victory to the left; at her feet a seated captive. Æ. 3.



Rev.—Two female figures joining hands over an altar; the one holding a cornucopiæ; the other, a wreath. A series of annulets and crescents instead of legend.¹⁸

ALLECTUS.

Rev.—LAETITIA AVG. A galley, with mast and six oars. Æ. 3.

Rev.—PAX AVG. On the field, S—A. On the exergue, ML. Peace standing, with the olive-branch and the hasta transversely. Æ. 3.

Rev.—Same legend and type, but the hasta erect. Æ. 3.

Rev.—Same legend and type; but SP on the field, and on the exergue, ML. Æ. 3.

Rev.—PROVIDENTIA AVG. S—P on the field. On the exergue, C. Providence standing, holding a globe and cornucopiæ. Æ. 3.

Rev.—The same; but legend of obverse, IMP. C. ALLECTVS P.F.I. AVG. Æ. 3.

Rev.—PROVID. AVG. On the field, S—A. On exergue ML. Providence holding a cornucopiæ, and pointing with a wand to a globe at her feet. Æ. 3.

Rev.—SALVS AVG. On the field, S—A. On exergue, ML. Salus standing, feeding a serpent, which she holds in her right hand, from a patera in her left. Æ. 3.

¹⁸ Num. Chron. Vol. XVI. p. 170.

Rev.—VIRTVS AVG. On the exergue, Q.L. A galley with mast and five oars. Æ. 3.

Rev.—Same legend. On the exergue, Q.L. A galley with four oars. Æ. 3.

Rev.—Same legend. On the exergue QL. A galley with mast and five oars. Æ. 3.

Rev.—Same legend. On the exergue, QL. A galley with mast and six rowers. Æ. 3.

Rev.—Incuse, the same as the obverse.

In the year 296, Allectus was overcome by Constantius, and Britain again annexed to the empire of Rome. Notwithstanding the long sojourn of Constantius in England, some ten years as Cæsar and Augustus, his coins are comparatively scarce. Those of his two wives, Helena and Theodora, which are abundant, were apparently struck in the days of his son and grandsons. Of Constantine the Great and his family, the coins are, as usual, excessively numerous; in fact, the majority of the coins found at Verulam belong to their era.

CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS.

Obv.—CONSTANTIVS NOBIL. C.

Rev.—GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. On the field, S—F. On the exergue, P.T.R. Genius standing, with patera and cornucopiæ. Æ. 2.

HELENA.

Obv.—FL. HELENA AVGVSTA.

Rev.—SECVRITAS REIPVBLICE. On the exergue, S.T.R.E. A veiled female, holding a branch. Æ. 3.

Obv.—FL. IVL. HELENÆ AVG.

Rev.—PAX PVBLICA. On exergue, T.R.P. Peace standing. Æ. 4.

Rev.—The same; but on the exergue, T.R.S. Æ. 4.

Rev.—The same; but S.I.S. Æ. 4.

Rev.—The same; but a cross on the field. Æ. 4.

THEODORA.

Rev.—PIETAS ROMANA. On the exergue, T.R.S. A female with an infant. Æ. 4.

Rev.—The same; but a cross on the field, and on the exergue, TRP. Æ. 4.

LICINIUS SENIOR.

Rev.—GENIO. POP. ROM. On the exergue, PTR. Genius standing. Æ. 3.

Rev.—The same. On the field a star. On the exergue, PLN. Æ. 3.

Rev.—The same. On the field, T—F. On the exergue, ATR.

Rev.—IOVI CONSERVATORI. On the field, III. On the exergue, SMNA. Jupiter standing, holding a victory; at his feet the eagle and a captive. Æ. 3.

Rev.—SOLI INVICTO COMITI. On the field, T—F. On the exergue, PLN. The sun standing. Æ. 3.

Rev.—The same. On the field, S—F. On the exergue, SARL.

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.

Obv.—FL. VAL. CONSTANTINVS NOB. C.

Rev.—GENIO. POP. ROM. On exergue, PLN. Genius standing. Æ. 2.

Rev.—BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. On exergue, S.T.R. A globe upon an altar inscribed VOTIS XX.; above three stars. Æ. 3.

Rev.—The same; but on exergue, PTR. Æ. 3.

Rev.—BEAT. TRANQLITAS. On exergue, PLON. The same type. Æ. 3.

Rev.—CONSTANTINVS AVG, across the field, in three lines. On exergue, PTR., above a garland. On the obverse, the laureated head of the emperor.

Æ 3.

Rev.—GLORIA EXERCITVS. On exergue, P. CONST. Two standards between two soldiers.

Æ 3.

Rev.—The same ; but on exergue, TR.P and TRP.

Æ 3.

Rev.—The same ; but on exergue, TR.S. .

Æ 4.

Rev.—The same, but only one standard. On the exergue, AQP.

Æ 3.

Rev.—The same as last ; but on exergue, CONST.

Æ 4.

Third Brass.

Rev.—IOVI. CONSERVATORI. On the field, XIII. On exergue, SMN. Jupiter, as on the coins of Licinius.

Rev.—PROVIDENTIAE AVGG. On the exergue, PTR☉. The gate of a castrum ; above, a star.

Rev.—The same ; S—F. on the field. On exergue, S. CONST.

Rev.—The same. On exergue, STR.

Rev.—The same. On exergue, PTR☉.

Rev.—ROMAE AETERNAE. On exergue, RE☉CS. Rome to the right, seated on a buckler, and inscribing XV. on a shield upon her knee.

Rev.—SARMATIA DEVICTA. On exergue, PTR☉. Victory placing her foot upon a captive, and holding a trophy and palm-branch.

Rev.—The same ; but on exergue, P.LON.

Rev.—SOLI INVICTO COMITI. On the field, TF. On exergue, PL.C. The sun standing.

Rev.—The same. T—F on the field. On exergue, BTR.

Rev.—The same. T—F on the field. On exergue, PTR.

Rev.—VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC. PERP. On exergue, SARL. Two victories supporting a shield inscribed VOT. P.R.; above, a cippus.

Rev.—The same; but on exergue, STR.

Rev.—VIRTVS EXERCIT. On exergue, STR. A labarum, inscribed VOT. XX., between two captives seated on the ground.

Rev.—D. N. CONSTANTINI MAX. AVG — VOT. XX. within a wreath. On exergue, A.Q.

Obv.—D.V. CONSTANTINVS P.T. AVGG. Veiled head.

Rev.—The emperor in a quadriga, received by a hand from heaven. On exergue TRS. Æ. 4.

CONSTANTINOPOLIS.

Third Brass.

Obv.—CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Galeated head, with sceptre.

Rev.—Victory with hasta and shield; at her feet the prow of a ship. Exergue, T.R.P.

Rev.—The same. On exergue, T.R.S.

Rev.—The same. On exergue, TRS✕.

Rev.—The same. On exergue, PLC.

Rev.—The same. On exergue, ☉PLC.

Rev.—The same. On exergue, BSIS.

Rev.—The same. On exergue, P. CONS. The Christian monogram on the field.

Fourth Brass.

Rev.—The same. On exergue, PLC.

URBS ROMA.

Third Brass.

Obv.—VRBS ROMA. Galeated head.

Rev.—The wolf and twins; above, two stars. On exergue, TRS, TRS, TRP. and PLC; the latter also Æ. 4.

Rev.—The same; but a garland and two stars above the wolf. On exergue, P. CONS. and TRS.

Rev.—As Constantinopolis. On exergue, PLC.

POPULUS ROMANUS.

Third Brass.

Obv.—POP. ROMANUS. A laureated bust.

Rev.—CONST. A, within a garland; above, a star.

FAUSTA.

Third Brass.

Rev.—SPES REIPUBLICAE. On exergue, Q✱AR. A female with two infants in her arms.

CRISPUS.

Third Brass.

Rev.—BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. On the field, P—A. On exergue, P·LON, A globe upon a cippus, inscribed VOTIS XX.; above, three stars.

Rev.—CAESARVM NOSTRORVM — VOT. X., within a wreath. On exergue. SIS. and PLC.

Rev.—PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS. On the field, T—F. On exergue, BTR. The Cæsar with hasta and globe.

Rev.—VIRTVS EXENCIT. (sic.) On exergue, STP. Two captives seated beneath a labarum inscribed VOT. XX.

DELMATIUS.

Third Brass.

Rev.—GLORIA EXERCITVS. A standard between two soldiers.

CONSTANTINUS JUNIOR.

Third Brass.

Rev.—BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. A cippus inscribed VOTIS XX., as usual.

Rev.—The same. On the field, C—R. On the exergue, PLC.

Rev.—The same. On the field, P—C. On the exergue, P.LON.

Rev.—CAESARVM NOSTRORVM—VOT. X., within a wreath. On exergue, PLON^o. and STR.

Rev.—The same legend, but VOT. V. in the wreath. On exergue, PLON^o.

Rev.—GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two standards between two soldiers. Above, a star. On exergue, S.CONS.

Rev.—The same, but no star. On exergue, ^oPLC, TRS., TR.S, PLC, and R.F.S.

Rev.—The same, but a garland between the standards. On exergue, S. CONST.

Rev.—The same, but only one standard. On exergue, TRP. Small size.

Rev.—PROVIDENTIAE CAESS. A gateway of a castrum; above, a star. On the exergue BTR^o.

Rev.—VIRTVS EXERCIT. Two captives beneath a labarum inscribed VOT. XX. On exergue, STR.

CONSTANS.

Third Brass.

Rev.—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. A soldier leading a captive from beneath a tree. On the exergue, SARL, TRP and PLC.

Rev.—Same legend. A phœnix upon a globe.

Rev.—Same legend. The emperor holding a victory and a labarum inscribed ^D, in a ship steered by another victory. On the exergue, TRP and RO. Large size.

Rev.—GLORIA EXERCITVS. A standard between two soldiers. On exergue, TRP^o. PLC. SMTS.

Rev.—VICTORIAE D.D. AVGG. Q. N.N. Two victories holding garlands; a star in the centre. On the exergue, TR.P.

Rev.—The same, but a branch instead of a star. On exergue, TRS.

Rev.—The same, but D instead of a branch. On exergue, TRP.

CONSTANTIUS II.

Silver.

Rev.—VOTIS XXX. MVLTIS XXXX., within a wreath. On the exergue, P.CON.

Third Brass.

Rev.—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. On exergue, R.O. and TRS. The emperor in a galley, as on the coins of Constans. Large size.

Rev.—The same, but A on the field; and on exergue, P.L.C. Large size.

Rev.—GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two standards between two soldiers. On the exergue, TRP., TRS. TRQT.

Rev.—Same legend, but a garland between the standards. On exergue, S. CONST.

Rev.—Same legend, but one standard only. On exergue, TRS. TRP. TRS. .

Rev.—Same legend. The labarum with  between two soldiers. On exergue, AQS.

Rev.—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. A soldier thrusting through a falling horseman. On the exergue, SPL, and TR.

Rev.—The same, but D on the field.

Rev.—Same legend. A phoenix standing on a pyre. On exergue, TRS.

Rev.—PROVIDENTIAE CAESS. Gate of a castrum; a star above. On exergue, SIS.

Rev.—VICTORIAE D.D. AVGG. Q. N.N. Two victories holding garlands. M on the field; and on exergue, PARL.

Rev.—The same; but on exergue, TRS.

Of Magnentius, a Briton by birth, and the murderer of Constans, as also of his brother Decentius, coins have been found at Verulam. Of Valentinian, Valens, and Gratianus, they are extremely numerous, though with no great variety of type; while the list is brought to a close by a few coins of Theodosius and Arcadius.

MAGNENTIUS.

Second Brass.

Rev.—FELICITAS REIPUBLICAE. The emperor standing, holding a victory and the labarum. On the field, A. On exergue, TRP.

Rev.—GLORIA ROMANORVM. The emperor on horseback, thrusting through a kneeling enemy. On exergue, TRP.

Rev.—VICTORIAE D.D. N.N. AVGG. ET CAES. Two victories supporting a shield inscribed VOT. V. MVLT. X. Above, . On exergue, P.M.B.

Rev.—The same, but *third brass*.

DECENTIUS.

Second Brass.

Rev.—A barbarous legend. The Christian monogram, and A—Ω.

JULIANUS I.

Silver.

Rev.—VOTIS V. MVLTIS X., in a garland. On exergue. LVG and T. CON.

VALENTINIAN I.

Third Brass.

Rev.—GLORIA ROMANORVM. The emperor standing, his right hand on the head of a kneeling captive, and in his left the labarum. On the field, OF. II. On exergue, LVGVS and LVGS.

Rev.—The same. On field, OF. III. On exergue, CONST.

Rev.—SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Victory marching. On the field, OF. II. On exergue, CONS.

Rev.—VICTORIA AVGGG. Victory marching. On exergue, AQI. Small size.

VALENS.

Third Brass.

Rev.—GLORIA ROMANORVM. The emperor with a captive, as on the coins of Valentinian. On exergue, R. PRIMA and CON.

Rev.—The same. OF. II. on the field. On exergue, CON.

Rev.—The same. OF. I. on the field. On exergue, CONST.

Rev.—SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Victory to the left. On exergue, SMAQC. and S. CONS.

GRATIANUS.

Third Brass.

Rev.—GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI. The emperor holding the labarum and a shield. On exergue, T. CON.

Rev.—SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Victory to the left. On exergue, T. CON. and S. CON.

Rev.—VOT. XV. MVLT. XX., in a wreath. On exergue, LVG. P. Small size.

THEODOSIUS.

Third Brass.

Rev.—VICTORIA. . . . Victory marching ; in her right,
a garland. On exergue, CON. Small size.

ARCADIUS.

Third Brass.

Rev.—VICTORIA AVGGG. Victory to the left. On the
exergue, T. CON. and LVG. P.

With the reign of Arcadius, or rather that of Honorius, his brother and colleague in the empire of the West, the Roman rule in Britain may be considered to have ceased. Their coinage also ceases ; at least, no coins of later emperors have to my knowledge been found at Verulam, and it is very rarely that coins of later emperors are found in Britain. None are given in Mr. Roach Smith's Catalogue of Coins found in London,¹⁹ nor among those found at Caerleon,²⁰ nor at Isurium,²¹ nor at Corinium,²² nor Caister,²³ nor Eburacum,²⁴ nor Camulodunum,²⁵ and but one is given by Mr. Roach Smith as having been found at Richborough.²⁶

“The testimony of coins,” says this able antiquary,²⁷ “which heretofore served as a commentary on the narrative of the historian, ceases with the text it illustrated ; and nothing can be more significant of the state of Britain after

¹⁹ Num. Chron., Vol. IV. p.147 et seqq. Roman London, p. 150.

²⁰ Lee's Antiquities of Caerleon, 1845, p. 43.

²¹ Reliquiæ Isurianæ, 1852.

²² Burkman and Newmarch, Corinium, 1850, p. 120.

²³ Mr. Goddard Johnson's Catalogue.

²⁴ Wellbeloved's Eburacum, 1842, p. 143.

²⁵ Duncan's Walls of Colchester, 1856, p. 11.

²⁶ Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne, p. 151.

²⁷ Ibid., p. 155.

the days of Honorius than the absence of intelligible coins. But these guides, even at a time when history fails, and all is obscure and doubtful, do not desert us: those which were previously so unerring and lucid, are followed by others, like the times in which they were struck, barbarous and rude."

Of these, which are usually barbarous imitations of the common types of Roman third brass, the soil of Verulam is prolific. Among them may be recognized imitations of the coins of Tetricus, Constantius, Magnentius, Decentius, and several other emperors.

Beside the so-called *minimi*, there are many of the regular third brass size, but all exhibiting extreme want of skill on the part of the engraver, and conveying the impression of the utter degradation of those whose currency they formed.

Such is the catalogue of the numismatic monuments remaining of ancient Verulam, which, though of no great interest to the mere collector, as affording little or nothing of rarity or novelty, and though differing but little from lists already published, will have some claims upon the attention of the more general antiquary, both as offering an additional exemplification of the class of coins usually found upon Roman sites, and also affording an insight into the nature of the currency of Britain during the four centuries of her Roman occupation. I cannot say that much light is thrown by it on the history of Verulam — a town of which, considering its early importance as a *municipium* in the days of Nero, there is singularly little mention in the pages of Roman writers. In fact, beyond its appearing among the towns in the *Itineraries* and in Ptolemy, its name does not appear in any other writer than Tacitus. Still, these coins convey to the mind more forcibly than any historical evidence, the reality of such a city having existed,

of which so few visible traces now remain, and give some idea of the extent of its population. We may picture it as we glance over the list of coins, first as the capital of one of the chief tribes of the Britons, becoming a military colony under Claudius, and burned to the ground by Boadicea soon after it had attained the rank of a municipium under Nero. We may see signs of its restoration under Vespasian and Domitian, when Agricola had carried the scene of the war with the Britons far away into the north, and of its peaceful occupation during the reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus; while the scarcity of coins of Aurelius and Commodus points to the disturbed state of Britain, which led to the arrival of Severus, whose presence is abundantly testified by his coins. We may then imagine a period of comparative inaction till the days when Postumus Victorinus and Tetricus successively held dominion in Britain, and find evidence that Verulam was a town of importance under the British emperors Carausius and Allectus. We may trace the prosperity it enjoyed under the able rule of Constantine, a prosperity which lasted during the reign of his sons; while the increasing barbarism and approaching dissolution of the Roman power in Britain becomes evident on the coins of their successors, and the series terminates with what can hardly be termed a coinage, the evident result of sheer anarchy and barbarism.

XII.

ESSAYS ON INDIAN ANTIQUITIES, HISTORIC,
NUMISMATIC, AND PALÆOGRAPHIC.BY THE LATE JAMES PRINSEP, F.R.S.¹

THE study of Indian numismatics has made a remarkable stride during the present century, and has taken a position by the side of that of the classical lands, such as Sir W. Jones and the earlier learned Anglo-Indians could scarcely have anticipated. What, too, is most remarkable about this fact is, that it is mainly due to the labours of one man, himself at the time engaged in a laborious office under the Indian government, with but little if any leisure he could be expected to devote to such a subject. We rejoice, therefore, that in the volumes before us, due justice has at length been done to one of the most eminent of many able scholars who have been formed under the encouragement of the East India Company: and that a series of papers, originally contributed during several years to the Asiatic Journal of Bengal, should, under the judicious editing of Mr. Edward Thomas, have been made accessible to the English public at home.

The volumes before us, indeed, do not contain all the miscellaneous papers inserted by Mr. James Prinsep in that periodical exactly as they were written, but rather exhibit

¹ Edited by EDWARD THOMAS, late H.E.I.C.S. 2 vols. 8vo. London: Murray, 1858.

them in a form at the present day much more valuable than if they had been simply reprints of those articles ; Mr. Thomas having taken care to append voluminous notes in illustration of them, together with many additions relating chiefly to more recent discoveries. By this means many of Mr. Prinsep's happiest investigations are rendered more satisfactory, while, at the same time, the student can peruse and compare them with what has since been made out by later and more extended research.

A short biography of Mr. James Prinsep has also been furnished by his brother, H. Thoby Prinsep, and forms a fitting introduction to the masterly papers that follow. From this biography, which we think our readers would gladly have seen in a more extended form, we learn that Mr. James Prinsep was born in 1799, arrived in India in 1819, and was at first employed at the Calcutta mint, under the able supervision of Professor H. H. Wilson, in superintending the assay of the precious metals received as bullion ; and subsequently, on the creation of a new mint at Benares by Dr. Wilson, as the general manager of the branch established in that city. Lastly, on the retirement from India of Professor Wilson, in 1832, we learn that Mr. Prinsep became the head of the assay department of the mint at Calcutta, which had been for many years under the administration of that distinguished scholar. To the general duties of assay-master, we find that Mr. Prinsep added those of engineer and architect, shewing in every subject in which he laboured the most remarkable acuteness and ability. Many of the structures which he designed or built still remain to attest the zeal with which he laboured, among which may be instanced the stone bridge over the Karam-nasa, not far from Benares ; the construction of an arched tunnel under that city to the Ganges, which has proved

of the greatest value to the inhabitants : and the erection of some locks in the midst of a soil of quicksands, to connect the river Hugli with the navigation of the Sunderbunds.

In 1830, he returned from Benares to Calcutta, and, in conjunction with Major Herbert, projected the publication of a periodical under the name of "Gleanings in Science"; the object of which was to establish in India a record of all the useful discoveries in arts or sciences made in Europe, and to afford to scientific men in India the opportunity of making known their own discoveries. This periodical, though itself of short life, proved eminently useful; and not the least in this, that it led in great measure to the preparation and subsequent publication of the innumerable able papers which, a short time afterwards, raised the Asiatic Journal of Bengal to the first rank among works of this nature.

It was in 1832 that Mr. James Prinsep became first directly connected with this society, being nominated to succeed Professor H. H. Wilson in the capacity of its Secretary. He seems at once to have felt that a good journal is the life — we might almost add, the object — of this and similar societies; hence he not long after proposed that the "Gleanings" should in future be considered as the publication of the society, a plan which, as might have been expected, was received most favourably by its members. The commencement of this remarkable work, which was in future to be known by the name of the "Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal," dates from March 7, 1832; it was issued monthly, and furnished gratuitously to the members of the society. From this period till his failing health compelled him to return to England, in October, 1838, almost every number contains the record of valuable or interesting discoveries; the large majority

of which were from the ready pen of its accomplished editor.

James Prinsep died on April 22, 1840, of an affection of the brain, produced by long-continued over-work.

We shall now briefly notice the more important subjects treated of in these volumes, the whole of which have been most carefully arranged by the editor, Mr. Edward Thomas. The reader will thus more easily discern how laborious a student he must have been, whose life we have briefly noticed above.

Among the papers, originally published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* by James Prinsep himself, there is a series of most interesting documents, commencing with an account of the first collection of Bactrian coins made by Sir Alexander (then Lieutenant) Burnes in Afghanistan, wherein all that can be gathered from classical sources relative to the ancient kingdom of Bactriana is clearly set forth, with the first attempts at the decyphering of the Indian characters on some of these coins; followed, at a later period, with that fuller determination of their meaning which (with some modifications, arising chiefly from the discovery of more perfect specimens) has remained to the present day, a precious monument of Mr. Prinsep's skill as a palæographer.

To these papers have been added many able notices of the labours of the chief persons who were at that time prosecuting their researches in the Punjab; among whom we may enumerate General Ventura, M. Court, Dr. Gerard, Mr. Masson, Lieut. Cunningham, and Major Stacey.

A second series of papers embraces the history and the decyphering — almost entirely by Mr. Prinsep — of a large and curious series of coins, chiefly found over north-west India, in the ruins of old capitals, such as Behat and

Kanauj, and which, it has been presumed with some reason, represent the earliest type of money used in India. These were followed by a learned inquiry into the numismatic value and position of a class of coins commonly termed Indo-Scythic, which, from the characters they bear and the types they exhibit, must have been current subsequent to the extinction of the Bactrian monarchy, and long before the arrival of Muhammedan conquerors. With these we may notice, also, several able papers on what Prinsep has called the "Mithraic type," and on the "Hindu imitations of the Ardokro type," together with the decyphering of the Sanscrit legends on a very curious series of small silver coins from Saurashtran, and of the old (perhaps we had best say, medieval) coins of Ceylon.

We should, however, underrate the value of James Prinsep's labours and the remarkable versatility of his genius, were we to lead our readers to suppose that he devoted his studies to coins alone. As we stated before, he had shewn remarkable skill as an engineer early in his Indian career, and the pages of the journal which he edited, and mainly supported, afford abundant evidence that his palæographical researches did not in the least interfere with his love for mechanical science. It has not been deemed necessary by the editor of the present volumes of "Essays on Indian Antiquities" to allude to these matters, nor, indeed, would they have been within the reasonable scope of the present work. Mr. Thomas has, however, reprinted four interesting papers, by J. Prinsep, on the decyphering of the edicts of Asoka, on the application of the Bhilsa alphabet to the interpretation of ancient numismatic legends, on the Sâh inscription from Junagarh, and on the application of block-printing to the representation of coins, all of which will repay perusal, and demon-

strate how skilful a palæographer he was. We may add that, among other discoveries, he was the first to make real progress in decyphering the inscriptions on the pillars at Dehli and Alláhábád, which so long ago as the time of Sir W. Jones had been copied in *fac simile*, and published in the volumes of the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society, but which had baffled that distinguished scholar, and even Colebrooke and Wilson. Mr. Prinsep discovered that the two inscriptions were identical, and had their counterparts on the rocks at Girnar, at Dhauli, and in some old Buddhist temples, and noticed likewise similar characters in the topes of Sanchi and Bhilsa.

We are bound to add, that besides the record of Mr. Prinsep's studies which these papers even in their original form would have afforded, they are now much more important, since they have been enriched by the notes and illustrations inserted by the learned editor. Not only do these abound in almost every page — so that it is sometimes difficult at first sight to know whether we are reading a portion of Mr. Prinsep's original writing, or what Mr. Thomas has most judiciously added — but many most valuable additional papers have been introduced in their appropriate places, so as to bring down the course of Indian discovery to the present time, and to correct some smaller errors into which Mr. Prinsep had inevitably fallen.

Among the separate papers, originally placed in the Journal by Mr. Prinsep (and now reprinted), we may call attention to Captain (now Sir Proby) Cautley's account of his researches at Behat, and Lieut. Conolly's memoir of his visit to the ruins of Kanauj; to notices by General Ventura and M. Court of the great tope at Manykálá; to short papers illustrative of different points in Indian numismatics, by Lieut. Cunningham and Major Stacey; to three valuable

memoirs by Mr. Masson on his discoveries at Begram ; and to some interesting and learned remarks by Professor Wilson on the determination of the letters of the Bactrian alphabet, as proposed by Mr. Prinsep.

To the editor himself we are indebted for several very learned essays on the subjects treated by Mr. Prinsep, sufficient in themselves to afford a body of valuable information on almost all branches of Indian numismatology. Among these, we gladly specify his papers on the coin of Abdullah ben Hazim ;— on the interpretation of the inscription on the “ Wardah ” brass vessel ;— on Indo Sassanian coins ; together with a complete *resumé* of the ancient Indian alphabets ;— a clear account of the modifications the letters have undergone ;— a detailed description of the coins of the Sah and Gupta kings ;— a long and full examination of the Bactrian, Semitic, and Zend alphabets, and a catalogue of every variety of Bactrian coins at present known.

In conclusion, we may state that the editor has reprinted the whole of Prinsep’s “ Useful Tables,” which had been long extremely scarce, indeed, unattainable in this country ; not forgetting to make here, as elsewhere, such additions as might render that most useful series of dates still more complete ; that the two volumes are enriched by more than forty plates, a large number of which were originally drawn on the copper by James Prinsep himself ; and that, in our opinion, Mr. Thomas justly deserves the best thanks of every one interested in Indian history and numismatics for the very laborious task he has accomplished so fully and so satisfactorily.

XIII.

LE MANCUS DES ANGLO-SAXONS.¹

Dans le Numismatic Manual de M. J. Y. Akerman, page 229, l'auteur fait mention d'une hypothèse, que le Mancus soit dérivé du latin *manica*, un bracelet; car on se servait quelquefois d'un bracelet dans les payments, puisqu'ils étaient ordinairement ajustés à un certain poids. Cette hypothèse me vint à l'esprit sous la lecture des anciennes lois de la Norvège, où il est souvent question de *baugar* (pluriel de *baug*, anneau) comme amendes pour différents crimes. Quelquefois le poids de ces *baugar* est indiqué et est différent pour différents cas; mais quelquefois, au contraire, seulement leur nombre est indiqué sans indication du poids. Dans ces cas le *baug* doit avoir eu un poids convenu, ce qui est expressément dit dans un article de la Frostethings' loi, c'est-à-dire la loi pour l'arrondissement de Froste, rédigée au commencement du 13^{me} siècle.²

Cet article est ainsi conçu: "Si le possesseur d'une terre blesse un homme, il doit payer une amende de six *baugar* au Roi;" et ici on a ajouté d'une manière insolite; chaque *baug* doit peser douze *aurar*. Or *aurar* est le pluriel du mot *eyri*, qui veut dire *ora*, uncia. D'après les recherches que j'ai faites sur les anciens poids de Norvège,

¹ See N. C. vol. v. p. 122.

² V. Norges gamle Love indhil, 1837, udgivne af R. Keyzer, og P. A. Munch. Christiania, 1846. I. p. 173.

l'eyri (au nominatif cyrir) équivaut à 1 Loth 39 vents 21½ esschen de Cologne,² ou 412,58 troy grains. Par conséquent le baug sera égal à 21 L. 3 gr. 51 esschen ou à 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ onces de Cologne.

Le Musée d'Antiquités du Nord de notre Université possède un bracelet d'or qui a été trouvé avec des monnaies du neuvième siècle, et qui pèse 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ onces de Cologne.³ Je pense que ce bracelet est un baug à douze onces antique quoique son poids ne répond pas exactement au calcul; car dans les anciens temps on n'était pas toujours très-exact.

Mais le poids du baug doit, au fur et à mesure, avoir diminué considérablement; car dans le *Lexicon Islandico-latino-danicum* de Björn Haldorson, dont les matériaux ont été rassemblés au milieu du siècle passé, nous lisons à la page 64: *baugr*, annulus mulcta pecuniaria, duæ unciaë argenti, et la phrase *baugi at bæta*, pendere mulctum duarum unciaërum.

Cette notice peut servir de support à la dérivation du *mancus* de *manica*. Mais il faut avouer, qu'il me reste un doute regardant la terminaison *us*, point de cas analogue de la transition d'un mot latin du genre féminin en masculin ne m'étant connu.

C.-A. HOLMBOE.

Christiania, au mois de Mars, 1858.

² V. De prisca re Monetaria Norvegie, &c. Scripsit C. A. Holmboe, Ed. nov. Christiania, 1844, p. 3.

³ V. la même dissertation, p. 54, et Pl. Vif. 4.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, December 13th, 1860.]

WHICH IS RIGHT, BRIT. OR BRITT?

MY DEAR SIR,

In answer to the above popular question, let me make a few remarks. The subject has been agitating the public mind for some time, and so many erroneous statements have been published, so many questions and suggestions have followed letter upon letter, that I think it quite right that our Society should "lay down the law" concerning the spelling of the inscription on the new coinage. If you think the following remarks are to the point, I offer them to the Society.

First of all: Is the dominion which our Sovereign Lady governs spelt with one or two Ts? Is it BRITANNIA, or BRITTANNIA? I have no hesitation in saying, that the former is correct; though at the same time the latter does occur. On the famous medallion of Commodus, relating to Britain, the legend is BRITTANIA (*sic*) P.M. TR.P.X, etc; and on a large brass coin of the same emperor, we find BRITT. in the exergue.¹ On both large and second brass coins of Severus, Caracalla and Geta, we find the legend,

¹ Perhaps for "BRITTANICVS"—the continuation of the legend of the obverse—though the type is that of a female, holding sword and patera.

"VICTORIAE BRITANNICAE"; and on coins of all these emperors, we find VICTORIAE BRIT.—VICT. BRIT., the one T only being used, though the abbreviation may be for BRITTANICAE, as on the other coins. In favour of one T, I do not think we can pass over *poetical* authority. The following quotations may afford sufficient evidence for our argument.

"Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos."²
Virgil, Bucol. Ecl. i. v. 67.

"Serves iturum Cæsarem in ultimos
 Orbis Britannos, et juvenum recens
 Examen."³ *Horace, Lib. i. Ode xxxv.*

"—— et nostro didacta Britannia mundo."
Claudian, De Cons. Mall. Theod. v. 51.

² Part of this line, "Toto divisos orbe Britannos," is the second inscription of the reverse of the famous medal of Napoleon I., having been substituted for his "Descente en Angleterre," which was the original inscription, with "Frappée à Londres, 1804" in exergue; and issued again in 1806, on the proclamation of blockade of the British Islands by the Berlin decree.

³ Another illustration in favour of one T may not be amiss, inasmuch as it is amusing as well as instructive. Spartian, one of the "Scriptores Historiæ Augusti," says that Florus addressed Hadrian as follows:—

"Ego nolo Cæsar esse
 Ambulare per Britannos
 Scythicas pati pruinas."

To which Hadrian wittily replied:—

"Ego nolo Florus esse
 Ambulare per tabernas
 Latitare per popinas
 Culices pati rotundas."

Capt. (now Admiral) Smyth quotes this after his description of the "Disciplina Aug." of Hadrian.

“Quanto Delphinis balæna Britannica major.”⁴

Juvenal, Lib. iv., Sat. x., v. 14.

These quotations plainly demonstrate that BRITANNIA should be spelt with one T, or the I would become *long*. It may be interesting to examine the following list of the different spellings selected from between the reigns of Claudius and Geta, inclusive.

TWO TS.

BRITTANNIA. Had. 2 Æ.

BRITTANIA (*sic*). Comm. Æ med.

BRITT. Comm. 1. Æ.

VICTORIAE BRITTANNICAE. Sev. Carac. and Geta.
1. 2 Æ.

ONE T.

ADVENTVI. AVG. BRITANNIAE. Had. 1. Æ (Hobler).

BRITANNIA. Had. 1. 2 Æ. Anton. 1. 2 Æ. Comm.
1. Æ (Vaillant).

BRITAN. Anton. 1. Æ.

BRITANNICVS. Britannicus 1. Æ

BPETANNIKOΣ. ——— and Nero 3 Æ } On obverse.

BRIT. Comm. Sev. Carac. and Geta.

EXERC. BRITANNICVS } Had. 1. Æ.

EXERC. BRITAN.

⁴ There is only one example among the poets (as far as I know), in which the first syllable is *long*, and that is in *Lucretius*, Lib. vi. l. 1106 :—

“Nam quid Brittannis coelum differre putamus.”

I quote Lachmann's edition. There are many other readings—“Britannis,” “Brittannum,” “Brittanidis,” etc. This last is in the Ed. Havercamp, in which there is a lengthy note arguing its superiority; and it is quoted as the correct reading in the *Mon. Hist. Brit.* The Greeks called “The Islands” “*βρετάνιδας*” according to Dion, and Lucretius may have taken the word from the Greek, “Britain” being nearly always spelt with two Ts, as “*βρίτταρια*,” “*βπίτταρια*.”

DE. BRITANNIS.	Claudius.	Æ. Med.
DE. BRITANNI.	————	Æ.
DE. BRITANN.	————	Æ. Æ.
VICTORIAE. BRIT.	Sev. Æ.	Carac. Æ. Æ. Geta Æ.
VICT. BRIT.	Comm. 1. Æ.	Sev. 1. 2 Æ. Carac. 1. 2 Æ.
	Geta 1. Æ.	

Now to answer the question, Whether BRIT. or BRITT. ought to be part of the legend on the new coinage? And on this subject it is curious to see the various opinions in our newspapers. Some say, that “one ought to double the last letter of the abbreviation to form the plural”; others, “that the additional letter is the last letter of the word,” and quote MSS. (manuscripts!) as an example. To the first rule an objector rises; he has found a shilling with the word BRITANNIAR on it. “If,” says he, “one ought to double the last letter of the abbreviation, why has not the R been doubled?” Besides, there are minor discussions about “Britannia-æ—Britanniæ-arum”; of these I need not speak.

In answer to the above suggestions, I should reply, that the argument, founded on the supposition of the “additional letter being the last letter of the word abbreviated, if that abbreviation is more than one syllable, is without precedent in classical authority; nor is “the additional letter the last letter of the word.” “COS,” stands for “Consul,” or “consuli”; “COSS,” for “Consules,” or, “Consulibus.”⁵

⁵ It is impossible to lay down any law for the abbreviation of the first syllable; for instead of “CONS.” for “Consul,” as we should expect, we find “COS.” “CONS” occurs as an abbreviation for the genitive singular and plural, or the dative singular. On the coins of Romulus (1060—1062, A.D. 306—309) there is the legend DIVO·ROMVLO NVBISCONS; lately shewn by M. Adrien de Longpérier, in the *Revue Numismatique* (T. V., No. 1, p. 36), to read DIVO·ROMVLO·N. *oblissimo* V. *iro* BIS.

"CAES," for "Cæsar"; "CAESS," for "Cæsares," or "Cæsaribus"; "MS," for "Manu-Scriptum," "MSS," for "Manu-Scripta"; "IMP," for "Imperator," "IMPP," for "Imperatores"; "NOB. CAES.," for "Nobilis Cæsar," "NOBB. CAESS.," for "Nobiles Cæsares"; "AVG.," for "Augustus," "AVGG.," for two Augusti, and "AVGGG.," for three. "ADVENT. AVGG.," or "VIRTVS. AVGG.," would of course be "Adventus," or, "Virtus Augustorum."⁶

We may compare with our inscription of "BRITANNIAR," the legend "VIRTVS. AVGVSTOR." Do we find an extra R added to express the plural? Do we find "AVGVSTT" for two Augusti, or "AVGVSTTT" for three? No. The abbreviations are thoroughly Latin, and *the additional letter is added after the first syllable, that letter being a repetition of the last letter of the first syllable*, as may be seen in the examples above given.⁷ Why so much agitation about the new coinage should have occurred, seems astonishing. I might give many more examples; but I think I have proved that "BRITT." cannot but be correct, if written for "Britanniarum"; and "BRITT.," on the new coinage of our Queen, representing, as it is meant to do, "The British Islands—Great Britain and Ireland," is, as every scholar (who has in any way studied

CONSuli. Also on an aureus of Heraclius I. and Heracleonas (1363—1394, A.D. 610—641), there is on the reverse, VICTORIA. CONSABIA (?). This evidently is, "Victoria Consulis," or "Consulum." ABIA is yet unexplained.

⁶ I must here remark, that the affix of G to AVG does not necessarily mean *two* Augusti, "AVGG" being often used in a *plural* sense.

⁷ If the first syllable is only one letter, that letter is repeated, as in "LL.D.," for "Legum Doctor"; "DD.," for "Domini," or "Dominorum"; "NN.," for "Nostri," or "Nostorum," as the case may be, etc., etc.

our ancient Roman coins or the classics) will most assuredly allow, the right and proper reading. Therefore "BRIT." is not the correct form to put on our coins.

I am yours very truly.

FRED. W. MADDEN.

W. S. W. VAUX, ESQ., F.S.A.,
Pres. Num. Soc.

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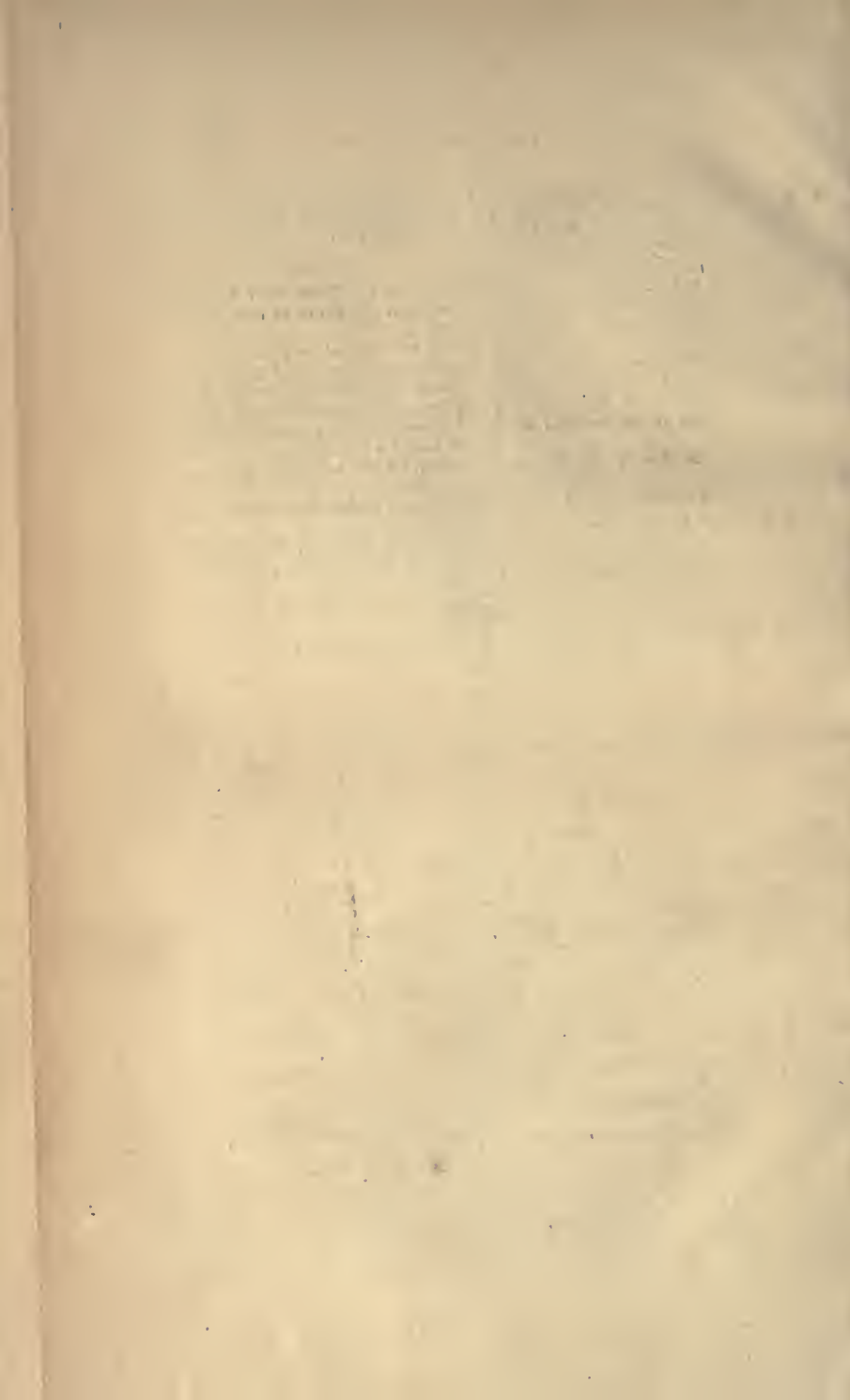
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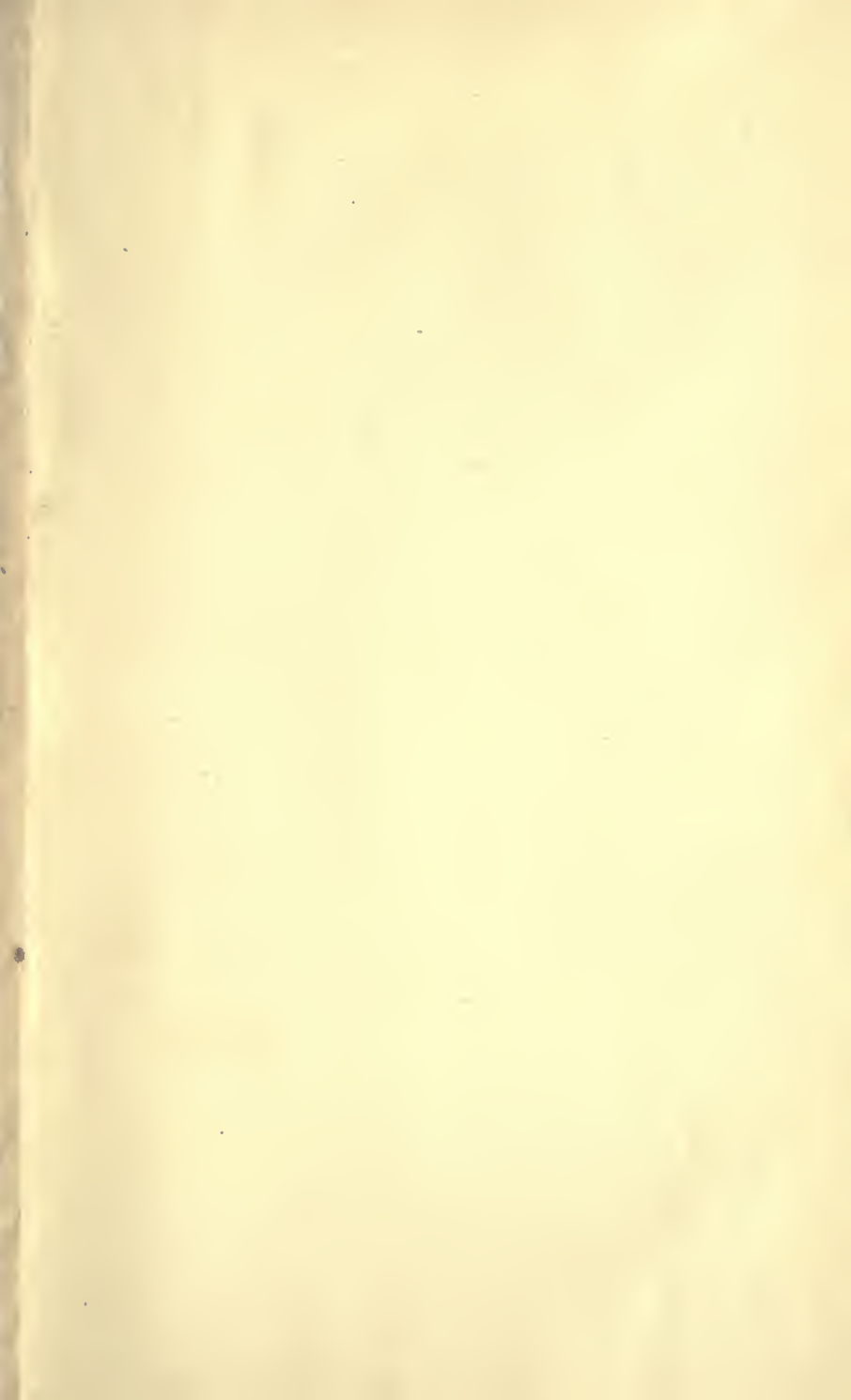
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